FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,662—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1896.
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA ..	6961	L. Reeves	18th April
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA ..	7536	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4702	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
‡ GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6984	L. R. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4365	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6237	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard & Managon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DooBALDUINO ..... 30th April 1896
S. S. PO ..... 28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April	1896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	"
SYDNEY	4292	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN	4233	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 7th May.
S.S. "OCEANIEN," Captain Schmitz, WILL SAIL for COLOMBO, CHINA, and JAPAN, on the 7th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 25th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "BYCULLA" 1,506 tons, about the 21st April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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A suitable medicine for family use is
KEMP'S
SUMMER
EFFERVESCENT
Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
It possesses the advantage over imported Salts and Salines of being freshly made and is always reliable, preparations of this kind being peculiarly liable to deterioration with age.
SUITABLE alike for Adults and Children.
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
Takes the foremost place amongst HAIR-RESTORERS in India. We rely simply on its MERITS.
IT IS COMPOUNDED
Solely of Vegetable products, and is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin. It effectively
RENEWS THE GROWTH
and restores the COLOUR of the Hair Cleanses the Scalp, and forms a delightfully
COOL AND REFRESHING
HAIR DRESSING.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

AVOID DISEASE!!
BY DRINKING
PURE ÆRATED WATERS.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., AS QUALIFIED CHEMISTS, are in a position to GUARANTEE the absolute purity of all the Ærated Waters sent out from their various establishments.
FREE DELIVERY LOCALLY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
NO one can read a good and interesting Book for an hour without being the better and happier for it. Not merely for the moment, but the memory remains with us: stores of bright and happy thought which we can call up when we will.
The FIRST EDITION of 20,000 COPIES of MARIE CORELLI'S MIGHTY ATOM, Rs. 2-12, was sold before publication in London on March 23rd. A second large Edition is in the press. Orders are now registered.

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MEDICAL WORKS.	New Revised List of all the Latest Standard Medical Works. *Post free on application.*
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
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The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
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Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

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RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
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LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS. FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.
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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIEF
From the tortures inflicted by Gout and Rheumatic ailments can be secured by the regular use of
KEMP'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
A highly efficacious Remedy based on a formula of Dr. Garrod. It has been in use for upwards of twenty years and has been the means of effecting some remarkable cures.
PRICE: Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Every sufferer should give this invaluable Medicine a thorough trial.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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MASONIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

(English and Scottish Constitutions)

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, Pro. District Grand Master, Bombay, and J. W. Smith, Esq., Grand Master, all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

TUESDAY, 21ST, FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL,

"THE FAST COACH"

"BREACH OF PROMISE"

To commence 9-15 P. M.

PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle .....Rs. 3
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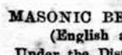
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS.....	Jacobs	1,746	17th April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN. MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON.

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

WE have RE-OPENED THIS AGENCY and are prepared to accept FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS at Current Rates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co., Agents,

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THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

G. H. FARRAN,
Honorary Secretary.

E. C. S. Association, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 15th April, 1896.

JUST PUBLISHED

AID TO LAND-SURVEYING

Small edition (Fourth)

IN ENGLISH ONLY.

(AUTHORIZED TEXT-BOOK)

BY J. C. CLANCEY, F. R. G. S.

N.B.—The work has been thoroughly revised and enlarged, and the printing of the text and lithography of the illustrations particularly well executed.

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CURE all diseases without Exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for all diseases intractable and incurable by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, Specialist in Chronic Diseases, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager, in person or by letter.

THE SANATORIUM.

33, Church Gate Street, First Floor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of CERTAIN PLOTS of valuable frontage land abutting on the Connaught and Sussex Roads, near the Victoria Gardens. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, in whose Office, plans of the plots can be seen.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R., I.S.A., M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 4 per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 11th April, 1896, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, in the abovenamed Company will be held on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution;—

"That Article 123 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Mooclier and Company" the words "Messrs. Premji Ookerda and Company."

By order of the Directors of the Bhurtpore Press Company, Limited.

H. GILL,
Chairman.

Bombay, 14th April, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ASHRAI, Widow of ASSARIA RAJPAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

RATANSI ASARIA .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 13th day of April, 1896.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI and CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

BUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

SALVAGE SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

WINES SALVED from the Army and Navy Stores Fire, SELLING at 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. below the Stores List Prices. Special terms to large purchasers. The Wines may be seen and sampled at the Cellars of the burnt out premises behind Watson's Hotel.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનીનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1895.

2ND.—To Declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 30th March, to 15th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT SEWREE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Peer Mahomed Allarakhia (assignee of the mortgagees Purshotam Naraenjee) and on account and risk of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundur, the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece pof land containing by admeasurement 1,522 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1-3292, situate at Vadala, Shivri, and bounded on the east by Government plots, on the north and west by the property of Bhaskerjee Soonderjee, and on the south by the property of Nursoo Agri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, near Share Bazaar, in the godowns of Messrs. M. Mody and Co., on account of Insurance Companies concerned—

A large lot of Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Stores damaged by fire and water.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an unstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.

Descriptive catalogues are published. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

Also one strong English-built victoria in very good order, and a set of plated mounted brand new English harness.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, a collection of very valuable plants, consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, anthuriums, and many other flowering shrubs, fish-ponds, water tanks, garden benches, garden pump and tools, &c., the property of R. SHARP, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

At 3-30 P.M.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut gelding. 15-2, 5 years, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 C B mare; about 14-1 hands, 5 years, a good hack, going in harness.
1 set of plated double harness and 1 gentleman's saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made antic household furniture by Wimdbridge, Roberts and others, of the latest design, plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, a first-rate black marble 8-day clock, chiming and striking, very handsome Satsuma, Khoya, Doulton, Alabaster and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Parian figures handsome Ditmar's table, hanging, and wall lamps, rich Persian carpets, first-rate water-colour oleographs and pictures, valuable books, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of ALFRED KING, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'N Ridge,' Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated-ware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy etable ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome Chins and Japanese vases, one steong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, tubs and pots, garden roller, garden pump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, fancy table ornaments, Ceina and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine wind-proof lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, bamboo art furniture, &c., the property of HENRY SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1896.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

ESTBD. 1870.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt, Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass bound ebonized square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, fancy door curtains, Brussels' carpets, a collection of choice flower pots and tubs, etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of Ramjee Ebjee, and Narayenjee Ebjee, and the executors of the will of the late Cooverjee Moorajee the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Meghasham Essobji and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 16th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,045 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 45 and new Survey No. 3051, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 184 and now under Ward Nos. 131 and 132 (2), and Street No. 544 and (3) and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the north partly by the property formerly of Sadanund Essobs, but now of the said Megnasham Essoba, and partly by the cart of Pinjrapole, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY at 5 P.M.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. A-42 and A-42, old Survey Nos. 125 and 125, and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 354, then under No. 218, and now under Street Nos. 546 and 548 and Ward No. 183, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M.—

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cudjan shed standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the Government House road, admeasuring 2,170 square yards or thereabouts, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 234, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16816, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 1-2569, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Megasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham and their tenants, and used as a buffalo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Marine Lines (new bungalow) the valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte, 2 D.-B., twelve bore guns in case, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, a collection of flower pots, strong built landau, grey Arab horse, harness, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. WETHERALL, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 50 CASES OF BRANDY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormasjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

50 cases each of 1 dozen bottles Saulnier Cornereau and Co.'s Red Seal brandy.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A BRAND NEW OIL-ENGINE.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

A Latest Model.

1 8-ake horse power horizontal oil-engine by the well-known makers "Brodner and Co." complete with oil tank, exhaust boxes, pipes, spanners, and accessories, also some spare parts and fittings with full instructions for fixing and working.

Now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schleimayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, large size American organ, medicine chest, English large size hanging press, strong-built landau, peworful bay waler horse, harness, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, flower pots, &c., the property of W. H. WALKER, Esq., Shipping Master, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
HOYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Fler Finas... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Price, 4 Annas. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. Half Subscription, Rs. 7 per year, including Postage.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBO, RANGOON, AGRA	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
	Bank of Australasia, and Branches.
	The Bank of Madras.
	Bank of Bengal
	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Security.

H. STRAZZERI,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Public Meeting, Novelty Theatre, re Medical Service Reform in India, 5-30 p.m.
Parsee Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum, Mr. R. P. Karkaria's lecture on the "New Monotheistic Religion of the Emperor Akbar," 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 14th April, 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 41, viz., 1s. 2d. per rupee.

ENGLISH ADDRESS.—This evening, at 6-30 at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Shivaji Club, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a public address in Marathi in commemoration of the birthday of Shivaji. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the series will be delivered in the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir, by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "The New Religion of Akbar." Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., will preside.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The St. Xavier's College Social Gathering comes off on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy's "Mazdyasnan Hall," Cumballa Hill, at 6 p.m. A dramatic performance by the students will follow the dinner, which is to be at 7-30 p.m.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. R. W. Waller, Colaba, writes to us:—"Sir,—With reference to the police case which appeared in your issue of Monday, the 13th instant, I beg to say that James Waller, mentioned in the report of the police trial, is not in any way in the remotest degree connected with my or my brother's family."

REPORTED THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Soondri, a milkwoman, residing at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police that, during her absence from home for an hour on Monday evening, her room was entered, a box was forced open, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,253, stolen therefrom. The matter is being investigated by the Divisional police, assisted by the detectives.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—Ennoo Limbaji, a cart-driver, was, on Monday evening, driving his labour cart into Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Factory at Parel Road, when the axle gave way, and the driver was thrown off from his seat, and the stones with which the cart was loaded fell on him, causing a fracture to the right thigh bone. Ennoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

AFRAID OF "THE SHREW."—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, A. B. Wiseman applied for and obtained a summons against his wife, Mrs. C. Wiseman. On Monday afternoon, the applicant alleged, he asked for a bottle of stout, from his wife, who suddenly lost her temper and threw a chair at him. She next threatened to cut his throat, if he did not leave the house, and said she would drive him out of the country. Fearing she would assault him again, he now charged her with assault and using threatening language.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Egremont	Newton
Valse	Rhoda	Bucalossi
Overture	La Reine D'un Jour	Adam
Valse	Arcadia	Godfrey
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Song	The Chorister	Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HACK DRIVERS' SUBSTITUTES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Wilkins brought up six natives and six boys before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the men being charged with lending their license and badges to the boys, who plied the conveyances for hire in the town. It being a dangerous practice to leave the sole charge of conveyances and animals to little boys, his Worship cautioned the accused that such cases would be dealt with more severely. At present they were only fined Rs. 2 each.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read include:—The Sheula plant (Amorphophalus commutatus) and its correct description, by Dr. J. C. Lisbon; The Butterflies of Mussoorie and neighbouring regions, by Mr. P. W. Mackinnon and Mr. L. de Nicéville; On some Earth Worms from India, by Mrs. Sophia M. Fedarb; and Birds collected during five years' residence in the Hyla Kandy District, Cachar, by Mr. C. M. Inglis. Miscellaneous Notes—(a) Notes from Deesa, by Mr. W. Light; and (b) Strange behaviour of Crows, by Mr. W. Sutherland.

REVENGING HIMSELF UPON HIS HORSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan victoria-driver was brought upon a charge of treating his horse in a cruel manner. A few days ago, Mr. Adam, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, saw the accused beat his horse mercilessly with a whip. Mr. Adam wrote a letter to Mr. Shroff, secretary, B. S. P. C. A., who prosecuted the accused. The latter admitted the charge, and said that, as the animal would not go, two or three persons, who had hired his conveyance, left it, and he lost the money. In anger he struck the animal. Such a stupid way of giving vent to his anger cost him pretty dearly. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

THEFT AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mirza Mahomed charged Natha Gainoo, a coolie, employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, with theft of three brass tubes and a file, of the collective value of Re. 1-8, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. About 5 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a Marwaree was going to the Byculla Station with the tubes in his hands, when a policeman belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department arrested him on suspicion. The Marwaree stated that he had bought the tubes from the accused for twelve annas. The police arrested accused, who, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HEART-DISEASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan hawker, named Saley Mahomed Oosman, aged forty-five, residing at Memonwada Road. On the night of the 12th instant the deceased was removed from his house to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from apoplexy and died there on the following morning. The coroner was informed, and the house-surgeon attached to the hospital, having certified that the death was due to apoplexy, the body was ordered to be disposed of without holding an inquest. However, before the body was conveyed to the Sonapore cemetery, the police received infomation that the death of the deceased was due to some foul play, and consequently the coroner was again informed, and he directed the body to be removed to the morgue, with a view of holding a "post mortem" examination. Dr. Sydney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to heart-disease, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A WELL-CONNECTED BURGLAR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Hafiz Nazir Mirzabeg, Shah Mahomed Idu, Luckmichand Kamani, and Rahimatbi, mother of the first accused, were charged with burglary and theft in respect of gold and other property belonging to Ramjan Oomarbux. On the 3rd instant, complainant found the evening very sultry, and, therefore, slept on the terrace. In the morning, he found his room broken open, and a box, containing gold and other valuables, removed. The matter was reported to the police, and the first accused, who said he was brother-in-law of the Hindustani Munshi to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was arrested. The evidence adduced before the court showed that three accused were seen together on the evening in question, and subsequently one of them was seen purchasing a sewing machine from the proceeds of the sale of the stolen property. The mother of the first accused had run away with some of the property to Agra, where she was arrested and brought down to Bombay. The first three accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and Rahamatbi to six months.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Abraham Daniels, a European soldier, was charged with theft. Mrs. Siora Shapiere said her husband was a merchant, and they lived on the fourth floor of a house on the Carnac Road. She knew the accused for two months. He visited her family. On Saturday last, he had come to her house about 3-30 p.m. At 5 p.m. she closed the doors and windows and locked the door, and accused and her servant said that all was secure. The accused went downstairs, and they parted company on the road. She returned home at midnight. Next morning she wished to put away the jewellery she was wearing into a box. Inside the box was her jewel box. The lock of this box had been tampered with, and two currency notes, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a diamond ring were missing. She informed the police, who traced the property to the accused. He admitted the charge, and pleaded that he was at the time on drink. He expressed his regret for it. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the same Special Jury:—

THE KANDAWADY MURDER.

Visram Babajee was charged with having, on the 24th February last, at Kandawady, near Girgaum, committed the murder of one Gunga, woman, a nalkin. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial on the warrant of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and also the coroner. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. N. F. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday.	Mr. Cursetjee S. F. Patel.
Mr. Tulsidas H. Parakh.	Mr. F. M. Flower.
Mr. F. C. Wright.	Mr. A. F. Ferguson.
Mr. S. F. Nichols.	Mr. J. F. N. Graham.

Raghunath Umedram was re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: The police broke the bars of a window and got into Gunga's room. The dead body was lying between two mattresses. I saw blood on the mattress. Gunga's neck was tied with a "dhotur." There was furniture in the room, a table, chairs, cupboards, a chandelier, etc.

To the jury: The padlock was fastened to the door of Gunga's "dewankhana." The window, which was broken open, was reached through a corridor. It was not necessary to use a ladder to get to it.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton was re-called, and explained how the prisoner's confession was interpreted to and taken down by him. Witness could not read Marathi as well as to have been able, from recollection, to check any mistake of the interpreter.

His lordship then decided the point he had reserved for consideration on the objection raised by Mr. Robertson that the prisoner's confession was inadmissible on the ground that it was not recorded in Marathi the language in which it was made. His lordship ruled that, as Mr. Hamilton understood the Marathi language, the objection could not be sustained; and the prisoner's confession was, therefore, admitted in evidence.

The Advocate-General read to the jury the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate.

Constable H. J. Porrett said that, on Monday, the 24th February last, the witness Raghunath came to his bungalow and gave him some information, in consequence of which he went to the first floor of a house in Kandawadi Lane. He saw a padlock put to the door from outside. There was another door which was closed from inside, and which could not be opened. There was a hole in the second door, through which the witness looked and saw one mattress placed over another, and something between the two. He called a "panch" and got into the room through a window. He opened the door and invited the "panch," and in their presence lifted the upper mattress, under which was a quilt, and under it the dead body of a woman. She was lying on her back, with a cloth tied very tight round her throat with a knot, and another cloth tied very tight round her mouth. The bed was full of blood, and there were signs of a struggle. On removing the cloth round her throat, witness saw a neck ornament, a amulet, and two ear studs. The witness, Virjee Sewee, came there shortly afterwards, and gave information as to what ornaments the woman had. There was one box in the room, which was not locked, and witness found in it a lot of silver ornaments, no gold ornaments. A "chowlee" was lying on a sofa in the room, but there were no studs in it. Witness removed the body and took charge of the things, and plaed a policeman in charge of the room. The next day the policeman brought witness a bunch of keys. On the Thursday following, the accused was brough to witness by a policeman with a number of ornaments, gold bangles, wristlets, and studs.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I broke through the street window to get into the room. I saw signs of a struggle. The bed was tossed about, also the bedsheet and the pillow, and the woman's hands were clenched. That is all. I could find no other ornaments besides the silver ones in the box.

To the jury: I could not find the key of the padlock on the door. It was opened with another key.

Bhaghia Rama, a servant, said that, about 9 o'clock, on a Monday morning, prisoner came to his house and enquired if Ballia was there. Witness said he was. Prisoner was then about to leave, and asked for the loan of a rupee. Witness said he had none, and asked him why he wanted money early in the morning. He said his mistress was dead. Witness asked him how she died. Prisoner said some "naikins" had taken her out for a nautch, and they brought her back, at 4 o'clock, dead.

Prisoner is a stupid boy?—He looks like one.

But he is a very stupid person. Is he not?—He conducts himself like a stupid man.

The Advocate-General: What reasons have you for saying that he conducts himself like a stupid man?

Witness: I mean only that if he was a wise man, he would not have committed a murder like this, that is all. (Laughter.)

Rama Pandu, a servant in Dr. Underwood's dispensary at Old Hanoomun Lane, said he knew the prisoner. At 8 a.m. on a Monday, prisoner came to his dispensary, and said that his mistress was dead. Witness asked how she died. Prisoner said she had gone out with some singers, who brought her home in an unconscious state, and told him to let her sleep, and that she would recover. Witness asked him why he had not gone to give information of the occurrence to Virjee Sewjee. Prisoner remained quiet and left the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, witness said the prisoner was about thirty years old. He had been a cultivator in his native country, and had been five or six years in Bombay.

He is a stupid sort of man?—He is not a stupid man, he has been serving.

He is not such an intelligent man as you are?—Yes, he is not quite so intelligent as I am. (Laughter.)

He was employed by Virjee on your recommendation?—Yes, I recommended him to Virjee.

Babajee Amruta, a policeman, said he was ordered to go in search of the prisoner. He went to Andheri, and got some information, in consequence of which he went to Worli, and arrested him about 4-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th February. Witness found the fourteen gold ornaments in court tied round the prisoner's waist. Witness brought him to Bombay, and made him over with the ornaments to Mr. Porrett.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: Information was given me by a relative of the prisoner.

To the Advocate-General: I had a man with me to identify the prisoner. He was not the man who gave me the information.

Peerkhan Meerkhan, a policeman, said he was placed in charge of Gunga's room after the body had been removed. He found the bunch of keys on the ground under a carpet under a sofa.

The Advocate-General put in the examination of the prisoner before the magistrate at the close of the case. It was a full confession of his guilt.

In answer to the Judge, at the close of the case, prisoner said: I adhere to the statement which I have already made.

The Judge: What statement do you mean?

Prisoner: My statement which has been taken in writing by the magistrate.

The Judge: You have made two statements, do you mean the first or the second?

Prisoner: I do not know which is the first, and which the second.

The Judge read the commencement of the first statement.

Prisoner: Yes; that is the statement to which I adhere.

The Judge: You understand that, in that statement, you say you murdered Gunga and took away her ornaments. Do you quite understand?

Prisoner: Yes; that is the statement I mean. I have nothing else to say.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said there could be no doubt upon the evidence, coupling it with the statements made by the prisoner, that the prisoner was the man who murdered Gunga. Quite independently of the statements, the evidence was sufficient to show that she was murdered by the prisoner; and there could be no doubt about it. As to the manner of the death, there could be no doubt, upon the evidence of Porrett and Dr. Sidney Smith, that the prisoner strangled her.

Mr. Robertson said that after the statement made by prisoner before this court, he would abstain from addressing the jury.

His lordship briefly summed up, and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: You have been convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury, upon the clearest possible evidence, of an extremely cruel murder. That was the only possible verdict in the case. There is no extenuating circumstance, and you are sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty provided by the law.

His lordship pronounced a formal sentence of death, and the prisoner was at once handcuffed and removed from the dock.

A GIRL MURDERED BY POISONING.

RAMA'SAKHARAM, a young Maratha, was charged with having, on the 20th January last, committed murder by causing the death of Ravvee, a girl, by the administration of arsenic in native sweetmeat. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Dadysett, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, foreman.

Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram.	Mr. Cowasjee D. Dubash.
Mr. W. H. Sharp.	Mr. D. Lindsay.
Mr. J. M. Heyn.	Mr. J. P. Kapadia.
Mr. R. J. Tata.	Mr. E. R. Khote.

The Advocate-General said he did not intend to proceed against Wittoo Dhondoo, who was discharged by the magistrate, but had been committed by the coroner. The only evidence against him was a statement made before the magistrate; and the learned Advocate did not at present proceed against him.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of Wittoo Dhondoo, applied for his discharge. The magistrate having discharged him, he did not be detained.

The Advocate-General said he would not be detained, but would be discharged at present.

His Lordship said he would make no order in the matter of Wittoo Dhoo, who would be allowed to go at present.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The girl Ravvee was related to one Appa Gunnoo, who was the man whom the prisoner intended to poison. From the prisoner's statement made before the magistrate and the coroner, it appeared that the prisoner received poison from Wittoo Dhondoo at a village, called Pargham, for being administered to Appa Gunnoo, between whom and Wittoo differences existed for some time past regarding some property. The prisoner came from Pargham to Bombay with the poison which Wittoo had given him. He took Appa one evening to a sweetmeat seller's shop near the Mazagon bridge, and gave his some poison to eat in "doodh-pendas." Appa did not eat the whole, and at the prisoner's suggestion, took the rest home with him. His relatives, two women and four children, ate the remaining sweetmeat, and the whole were seized with vomiting and purging. They were all removed to hospital, and they all recovered except the girl Ravvee. There could be no doubt that her death was due to poison. The prisoner went off to his native country, where he was subsequently arrested. He was brought to Bombay, where he made statements before the magistrate and the coroner, which would be produced. It was true that prisoner had never seen Ravvee before; and even if he intended to kill Appa and Ravvee's death occurred by mistake, he would be equally guilty of causing Ravvee's death as he would be of causing Appa's death in case Appa died of the poison. The jury might consider it strange that they had not before them the real culprit, Wittoo Dhondo; but at present there was only the statement made before the magistrate against him, and for want of sufficient evidence, the Crown did not think of proceeding against him at present, and must wait for further evidence.

Dr. Gallagher, late House Surgeon in the Jamsetjee Hospital, said that Ravvee was about nine years of age, and had every chance of recovery if she had stayed in hospital. She was taken away, and was brought back in a worse state 24 or 30 hours late, and died in hospital on the 20th January.

Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, deposed to the presence of arsenic in the matter vomited by the girl.

Mr. Turner, the coroner, was examined as to the confession made by the prisoner before him. Mr. Ramchandra, his interpreter, corroborated his evidence as to the statement being made voluntarily.

Appa Gunnoo, a Mahar, resident of Pargham, said that disputes had been going on for some years between Wittoo Dhondoo and him regarding property at Pargham. A suit was filed, in which the witness and his father succeeded. Witness had criminal proceedings three times against Wittoo and his brother. One evening in Bombay the accused was witness to a sweetmeat seller's shop near Dongree and gave him a packet of sweetmeat. He ate four or five "doodh-pendas." The prisoner, being of a superior caste, was sitting at some distance from him. The pendahs, which the prisoner handed him, were crushed, and not in the state in which the sweetmeat-seller had sold them. Prisoner handed him a second packet to take home. He did so, and the sweetmeat was distributed to all the relatives of his aunt. They took ill, and all were removed to hospital. They afterwards went home. Ravvee was not quite well, but they took her home, supposing she would get well. When taken home, she got worse and was again taken to hospital, where she died.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: I did not actually see the prisoner eat any of the sweetmeat.

The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Traven, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, from Dharmsala.
Oldham, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ramptee.

APRIL 14.

Lloyd, Lt, Bengal, R W F, on leave from Nowgong.
Clayton, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Cowans, Capt, Punjab, Seaforth Highs, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Elliott, Capt, Punjab, Seaforth Highs, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Trotter, Lt-Col, Punjab, 17th B C, on furlough, from Umballa.
Swan, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Collis, Major, Bo, and Lanc, on leave, from Deolali.
Hicks, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Deolali.
Duildon, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL

Harrison, Capt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave to Sialkote.
Majendie, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on duty to Jullunder.

APRIL 12.

Herbert, Capt, Punjab, 1st G Rifles, on leave Dharamsala.
Sullivan, Lt-Col, Punjab, 4th D Guards, on promotion, to Rawal Pindi.

APRIL 13.

Yaldwyn, Lt-Col, Punjab, Com T Dept, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

APRIL 14.

Nutall, Lt, Bengal, 12th B I, off leave, to Saugor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th April, 1896.

1. Members are reminded that all arms and accoutrements must be returned to the Fort Head-quarters immediately for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

2. During the hot season there will be gun drill at Fort Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursdays at the same hour commencing with the 21st instant.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutan, B. V.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms an accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 17th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to take their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes. The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prize will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for officers:—Mess Dress (red or white) for N.-C. Officers and for Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members in possession of saddlery, arms, and acoutrements, are requested to return the same at once to Head-quarters for the Annual Inspection.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B.V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1896.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Jacobabad pressure has decreased all over the country. The fall has been rapid in the Punjab, and at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and brisk to slight at several places. Readings are highest on the Malabar Coast and at Colombo, and lowest in the Punjab. Gradients are very steep in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Winds are variable in direction, and the forces has been fresh to strong. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Rajkot, 18 at Bhuj and Ahmednazar, 16 at Masulipatam, and 4 at Neemuch, Jubulpore and Akola. Jacobabd reports a dust-storm, while Karachi, Ahmedaba, Rajkot and Akola report gales. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Deesa, Nagpur and Secunderabad, and the minimum similarly so in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central Provinces and at Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Nagpur, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Malegaon and Belgaum, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Cawnpore, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Ratnagiri, Goa and Mangalore. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations. Isobars as well as the abnormals indicate that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report to the north-eastwards of Cawnpore has formed into a depression, and its centre now lies at or in the neighbourhood of Agra. The winds around it are cyclonic, and the weather in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces is very unsettled, and dust-storms with gales are probable there. The depression in Sind has filled up. Elsewhere the weather is fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Tuesday's pressure has increased over Baluchistan, Sind, and the Southern Punjab and has decreased elsewhere. The recovery has been rapid at Jacobabad and the fall rapid over North-West Himalayas and neighbouring plains. The depression noticed over the western desert yesterday has probably advanced northward and the lowest readings are now reported from the foot of the Himmalayas. Southerly winds prevail over the Bay, south-easterly winds over Bengal and Bihar and westerly winds elsewhere. The force is strong to a gale over a considerable part of the country and reaches a gale at Jacobabad, Cherat, Bikaner, and Gopalpur. The temperature has changed irregularly. The mean temperature is excessive in all provinces, but particularly so in the Gangetic Plain, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana where the minima is very high, the highest maximum being a hundred and fourteen degrees in Chanda. Showers of rain are reported in the North-west Himalayas and neighbouring plain stations, also over Assam, Sikhim, and Upper Burma.

BAGATELLE GAMBLING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Cutbudin Amirudin and thirty other Mahomedans, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar, and the rest with gaming therein. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Rudrra, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. J. Peace, solicitor, defended the first accused. At the outset it was decided to proceed with the case against the first accused separately. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution it appears that, for the past six weeks, the first accused had opened a bagatelle room at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar, where the game of "Lali-Sufed" was carried on since that time. The place was everyday attended by crowds of Mahomedan labourers, who, leaving aside their honest avocations gathered round the bagatelle and squandered what little earnings they had in carrying on the game which, the prosecution alleged, had no skill in it, but which wholly depended upon "chance" and "luck." After the place had been opened, it was visited several times by Mahomed Ebrahim, a police jemedar of the Null Bazaar Section, who, finding that it was merely a sort of gambling, warned the keeper to stop the business, but accused refused to do so, stating that it was a game of "skill," and not of "chance." The jemedar informed his superior officer, Inspector Sloane, who also visited the rooms and watched the game. During his last visit, on Saturday midnight, he saw the first accused standing by the side of the bagatelle and give the orders "chullao." Upon this the second accused, who was standing at one end of the bagatelle, propelled four white and four red balls with both his hands from a particular spot on the table, and if the white balls fell into the hole, the gamers of the white were considered to be winners. Moneys were staked on balls of either colour. The keeper of the rooms received a profit of one pice on every four annas on the game, and was on the night in question found by the police with a small wooden box, containing Rs. 9-8 in cash in his hand, while Rs. 11-10 in cash were also found lying on the table. The first accused, in his defence, stated that he had been, for many days past, playing at this table and that game of that description was usually played in Bombay. He kept the table for his own benefit. The game played by people at the table, was called "lali-sufed."

Mr. Rudra, on behalf of the accused, contended that the instruments found with the accused belonged to a game of skill, and not of gambling, and that the game itself was one of "skill" and not of "chance." It first originated in the mind of the jemedar, when he first visited the place, that the game was not a skill, but of chance. Although the game had been carried on since the last twelve days, still no steps to stop it were taken by the police until Saturday last. The explanation given for the delay by the Easter holidays intervened, and the Police Commissioner's office was closed, was idle. Mr. Rudra asked the court to discharge his client on the ground that it was a game of "skill," and not of "chance." He did not wish to call any witnesses for the defence.

The magistrate, in giving judgment, said: The accused is charged under section 4 of Act 4 of 1887. He has started a bagatelle table in room No. 18, Erskin Road, where the game of "lali-sufed" is played. This game is played on a common bagatelle table with four white and four red balls, which are propelled by a pawn (a long cue) at one end of the table to the other and the reds or the whites win according to the majority of red or white balls dropping into the holes made on this board. The people who frequent this room stake their money on this result, and win or lose according to the colour of the balls selected by them. Accused manages this game and charges a certain commission on the winnings for the use of the room and the table. Now, the facts of the case are not disputed, but Mr. Rudra for the accused contends that the game of "lali-sufed" is not a game of mere "chance," but of "skill" also, and that the bagatelle balls and tables are not instruments of gaming within the Act. He relies principally on the Full Bench decision reported in 10 I. L. R. Bombay (Queen Empress vs Govind and others), where it was held that a coin is not an instrument of gaming within the meaning of section 12 Bombay Act 4 of 1887 as amended by Bombay Act I. of 1890, and that the expression instrument of gaming, as used in section 12 of the Act, means an instrument designed or intended for that purpose. Accused is not, however, charged under section 12, but under section 4 of the Act, and in order to construe the meaning of the words "instruments of gaming" we shall have to consider carefully the language used in section 3 of the Act as amended by Act I. of 1890. A "common gaming-house" would therefore mean a house, room or place in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming, including any article used as a subject or means for gaming, are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such house, rooms or place, or otherwise howsoever. Now, the word gaming includes wagering. Now, this table and the balls were admittedly kept and used in this room as a means of deciding the bets, taken by the onlookers, and the accused does not deny that he receives on commission on the winnings; I am, therefore, clearly guilty of keeping a common gaming-house. The case cited by Mr. Rudra refers to section 12, the language of which is different from that of section 3, The former requires that the instrument should be one used in playing any game not being a game of mere skill. This would absolutely exclude coins not used in playing any game whether of skill or not. There is, however, no such restriction as to the language of section 3, and therefore what would not be an instrument of gaming in section 12, would be an instrument of gaming in section 3. Moreover, this point has now been authoritatively decided in Queen Empress vs. Canji Bhimji, 17, I. L. R., Bombay. That was a case under section 4 of the Act, and the clock used in the place to decide the rain bets was held to be an instrument of gaming. The present is a stronger case than that because tables have been specially mentioned in section 3 of the Act. With regard to the second point raised on behalf of the accused, I have to observe that from the description of the game given by Mr. Sloane, it does not appear that any skill is necessary in playing the same; and the further fact, that one and the same man propels the balls, whilst those who stake their money take no part in the game, shows that it is not meant to be a game of skill, but is one of mere chance. Yet even if this was a game in which a modified degree of skill was necessary I don't think it would make much difference under section 3 of the Act. Section 12 lays down that the instruments of gaming should be used in playing a game, not being one of mere skill, but section 3 makes no such restriction. It is true that the word gaming is not defined anywhere, but in Webster's dictionary, the verb to game means to play for a stake, prize, to play cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments according to the certain rules with a view to win money or other thing, waged upon the winning contest. And according to this definition, even a game of billiards played under certain circumstances would be considered gaming, and the billiard table, cues and balls instruments of gaming. I therefore hold the accused guilty of the charge and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The table and balls, which are capable of being used for honest purposes, are returned to the accused with a warning that he should be careful in not using them again for gambling. The money seized to be confiscated.

Immediately after the disposal of this case Superintendent Gunman charged Cutbudin Amirudin and the other twenty-nine accused. After recording the evidences of the police, the magistrate convicted Cutbudin and two others of the charge and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 10. With regard to the remaining accused, his Worship remarked that they did not take any active part in the game, and as this was a first case of the kind, he would discharge them with a caution.

THE BARODA OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

COMMENTING on the above case, the "Gujarat Mitra" of Surat says: "The above case has been decided, and the accused have been convicted and punished for their offence. We do not wish to comment on the merits of it, we hear of the accused thinking to appeal against the sentence passed on them. The issues thereof may be anything judicially, but politically there are large issues involved in it. The hearing of the case, especially the Broach case, has discovered no very desirable state of Baroda affairs. That an officer of position of a District Collector, and his Assistant Messrs. Samarth and Kirandiker, should be found the manner and position that they are, will hardly considered creditable to their position and high responsibility, more especially when the fore- is one who was one his Highness the Gaekwar's Private Secretary, and who is, as the report goes, in all at this time of hat party-torn State. If the management of such things be as divulged here it is high time that our Government should take early precautionary measures for the protection of opium revenue, and for the better management of the opium Department, which had better more profitably rest with us. Will not the Durbar asked to give full explanation."

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PRIZE-GIVING AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

ON Tuesday (30th ultimo) afternoon Colonel G. E. Hancock, the Political Agent, presided at the annual Prize-giving at the Rajkumar College. A melancholy interest invested the whole of the proceedings, and the absence, consequent on his death, of Mr. Macnaghten was most keenly felt, and all deplored his loss.

Mr. Waddington, who succeeds Mr. Macnaghten, delivered an address, and Colonel Hancock after distributing the prizes made a few remarks, brief, but to the point. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Colonel Hancock on arrival was escorted to his seat by Mr. Waddington and the elder Kumars.

When all were seated Mr. Waddington opened the proceedings by thus addressing those assembled:—

Colonel Hancock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

In taking up the duty which devolves upon me today, that of saying a few words by way of introduction to the ceremony of our annual Prize-giving, I can not but be impressed by a fact, which must, I think, have impressed itself upon you also, that the occasion this year possesses a character different from all those which have gone before it, a significant and melancholy interest with which no other such ceremony within these walls has ever yet been invested.

I need hardly explain to any one present here that this melancholy significance arises from the absence of our late and deeply lamented Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten. On more than one occasion it has fallen to my lot to take the place of Mr. Macnaghten at the gathering when he had been driven by failing health to take a well-earned rest in Europe, and to give expression on those occasions to the general regret at his absence from among us. But there we were looking forward to his return at no distant date; now we are compelled to realise that he has left us for ever. It is not my intention to detain you long this evening, nor would it be possible for me to do justice in the space of a few minutes to the services which Mr. Macnaghten has rendered during the last 25 years to this College, to Kathiawar, and to the Bombay Presidency: nor do I feel capable of adequately expressing our sense of debt to Mr. Macnaghten personally, the feelings of deep regret with which we regard his loss, and the feelings of affectionate esteem in which we shall continue to regard his memory. I do not speak merely on behalf of myself and the College staff and of the Rajkumars present here to-day as well as of the many old students who are elsewhere: I feel sure that I speak also on behalf of many of those who are unconnected with the College, but who have had the privilege of knowing Mr. Macnaghten, of experiencing his unfailing sympathy and kindness and of valuing his friendship. To many of those who, like myself, have only known the College for a comparatively short time, it is not perhaps easy to realise the greatness and the difficulty of the work which Mr. Macnaghten carried out, quietly and unobtrusively but none the less thoroughly and efficiently, during the earlier years of his connection with Kathiawar. Those, I say, who only see the finished achievement are perhaps apt to ignore or to make light of the labour, the perseverance, the skill, the forethought, and above all the tact and sympathy which made such an achievement possible. I would ask you to picture to yourselves for a moment the period of the early 70's, when the idea of gathering the young Chiefs and nobles of this Province into a common centre of education and training was still unfamiliar and even at variance with many of the most cherished customs and traditions of Kathiawar,—the distrust of innovation, the jealousy of different States, the difficulty of locomotion in days long before the introduction of railways, all united to increase the difficulties of the task which Mr. Macnaghten was called upon to perform in 1871. It must not be forgotten that the Rajkumar College was practically the first institution of its kind in India, the first attempt to inspire in the young native aristocracy something of the manly tone and corporate spirit of an English public school; and though similar institutions have since sprung up in different parts of India, Mr. Macnaghten had no model in this country to whose history he could look for guidence or for warning. He began with but 5 pupils—the first of whom was H. H. Sir Takhatsinghji, the late Maharaja of

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

A DECLINE of 1/8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110 5-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 120. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16ths lower, at £63⅜. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down, at 31 1-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34 5-8 per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Hamburg, tone of market firm.

Spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-32d. per lb. lower in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 11-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals gave way 3-64d. in the nearest, and 1-64d. in all other positions, the extreme quotations being 4½d. for April deliveries, and 4 1-8d. for August-September deliveries. In Surats there was a general decline of 1-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales aggregating 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. The Manchester market remained quiet.

The sale of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal declined 6d., say to 15s. 3d. per ton.

In New York yesterday the price of ready, Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7⅝ cents per lb.; but July Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·69 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total arrivals this season to date and those in the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	21,000	11,000
Two days' do.	12,000	29,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	4,936,000	7,512,000	5,563,000

A considerable business has again been reported in Cotton here by the Mills, their puschases being put down at 2,450 bales, made up of 1,600 Broach, at Rs. 209-12; 200 Bhusawal, at Rs. 174; 150 each of Pachora, at Rs. 173; and Julgaum, at Rs. 175; 100 each of Damerganm, at Rs. 186 and Bengal, at Rs. 152½; and 50 Khundwa, at Rs 189. Exporters, on the other hand, have bought only 700 bales, say 400 Bengal, at Rs. 153-65; 200 Kuraches at Rs. 164; and 100 Karanja at Rs 178 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady; and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day with the usual moderate amount of business reported for export. *Hard Yellow* and *Hard Red* have both advanced one anna per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, and we quote this evening as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-10-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-9-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red.....	" 3-10-6	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., but otherwise quotations are unchanged, say:—

Linseed .....Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. " 6-15-0 to " 7-0-0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore " 6-8-0	"	
Do. Red do..... " 5-15-0 to " 6-1-0	"	
Gingelly White ..... " 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	per candy	
Do Mixed ..... " 38-0-0 to " 39-0-0	"	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	22,307	bales.
Wheat.....	42,259	cwts.
Linseed	42,901	"
Rapeseed	17,209	"
Gingellyseed	8,640	"
Poppyseed.....	16,440	"
Groundnuts	3,817	"
Castorseed	6,952	"
Rice.....	5,402	"

FREIGHTS remain dull in tone with rates unchanged, but hardly any fresh business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2 3-16 to 7-32d. for Bank Domand and Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the speculators having been keen buyers early in the day, others followed suit, and Merchants' Bills also having been scarce, rates gradually gave way, closing unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 1-8d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 2 5-32d.	"	
Credits do. .....1s. 2 ± to 7-32d.	"	
Francs do. .....1·50 to 1·49⅞.	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER, following the decline on the other side, noticed above, receded to-day to 107 15-16 for Money and Account, at which the market was steady, and before the close a recovery to 108 had taken place, this being the final quotation.

SHARES.—This market remains quiet in tone with prices almost all unchanged, the only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian Mill shares, of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press; In Miscellaneous Alcock Ashdown, are Rs. 15 higher; Delhi and Northern India Flour and Marcks and Co., Rs. 5 each; and of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA Bombay, 13th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 10 p.m.	4 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	ins	29·779
Temperature of the Air.....	degrs	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	77·5
Dew Point	...	75·4
Relative humidity of Air.....	...	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. day).....	6 x t degrees	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·3
General Direction of wind	NW., WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	174

* From midnight to midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC ERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	14	2	3 p.m.	...	33
Suez	14	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	36	..	2	
" Karachi	22	..	2	
" Madras	30	..	1	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

APRIL 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupt Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Bo perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, pe t.

AUSTRALIA.—Via nang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Pe perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via n perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon Si incett, perfect. Cable Perim-Aden, interrupted. During interruption mail-of-year leave Berim about every other day. Moulmein and to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown. Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius on on Wednesday, the 5th instant. Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Sampoung and Tingrueh. Turkish line interrupted beyond Busreh.

TERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 13.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY.—APRIL 14.

8 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCRRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE

BIRTH.

HUTCHINSON—March 21, at 1, Shell Terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of S. H. C. Hutchinson, Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—PRESTON—March 17, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. K. H. May, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Blake, Vicar of the Parish, Commander Charles Goodhart May, Royal Navy, third son of the late Rev. Edmund May, Rector of All Cannings, to Emily Daisy, only daughter of Surgeon-Colonel Preston, Army Medical Staff, R.M.O., Hongkong.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BANKIER—April 6, at Edinburgh, the wife of W A Bankier of a daughter.

SMYTH—April 10, at 8-1, Chowringhee Lane, the wife of W Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMBLEY—O'SHAUGHNESSY—April 9, at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, William John Hambly, Superintendent and Manager, Ooregum Gold Mines Company, Mysore, to Annie Margaret, daughter of J E O'Shaughnessy, M Inst C E, Executive Engineer, Madras, P W D (retired).

LIMBRICK—INGHAMCOTON—April 7, at St Mark's, Pamben, the Rev. Arthur Daniel Limbrick, S S G, Ramnad, to Hannah Emily Margret, eldest daughter of William Ingrameotton, Superintendent of Immigration.

MANDY—VILLIAMS—April 7, at Saint Stephen's Kidderpore, by the Revd B Hitchen, Charles Newen Mandy to Jane Alice Williams.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1896.

A SECOND edition of the Statistical Atlas of India, bearing the date of 1895, has just been issued by order of the Government of India. The first edition was prepared in 1686 for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition; the new has been revised and brought up to date, and its scope enlarged, with a multiplicity of excellent maps and diagrams, elucidated by fifteen chapters, most of them written by Government officers who are specialists in the matters which they treat. Sir Edward Buck leads off with a chapter on the Physical Configuration of India, and contributes besides four other chapters of great value. As he truly says, the first thing necessary to get a right comprehension of India is to form a more or less accurate idea of its relative size and extent. This may be done by comparing the area of India with the skeleton maps of England and Scotland given in the corner of each of the twenty-five maps in the Atlas. The next step is to get an idea of the relative value of the cultivated land, compared with, say, Egypt, exclusive of desert. The cultivated land of Egypt is about 5,00,000 acres; the Bombay Presidency is equal to five Egypts; Bengal to ten; Maras to six; and the Punjab to five. Altogether British India is equal to forty-two Egypts. A an illustration of what this means, Sir Edward refers to the North-West Provinces, which, exclusive of Oudh, equal five Egypts. The N.-W. Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into seven "divisions," which would be termed collectorates in either of the three Presidencies. One of these collectorates is equal to one Egypt and a-quarter; four others each to three-fourths of Egypt; and the other two are rather less. The Indian Ocean owes its fertility and resources to the great mountain chain of the Himalayas, which fulfils the two-fold purpose of stopping the vapours blown in from the sea, and giving them back in rains and rivers to the burning plains, and shutting out the icy blasts from the bleak and arid steppes of Asia. The great rivers flowing through the Punjab, of the North-West, Oudh, and Bengal are fed by the rain and snow which fall on the slopes of the Himalayas. Sir Edward Buck confesses that India has somewhat fairly captured even the great rivers on the north of the mighty range, to which the trans-Himalayan region might seem to have a prior claim. The Indus and the Brahmaputra hug the foot of the mountain wall until they find openings through which they escape into India, carrying their fertilising waters, the one through Scinde, and the other through Bengal to the sea.

It does not readily occur to anyone looking at an ordinary map of India, that an elevation of the sea-level of one thousand feet would cut off all India from the Himalayas and submerge the whole of the vast fertile plain which extends from the north of Bombay through the Punjab, the North-West, Oudh and Bengal, to Calcutta. Sir Edward Buck, by the help of a physical configuration map, shows that such a change of the sea-level would create a new Mediterranean, uniting the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal, leaving the Central Provinces, Bomby and Madras, an island no bigger than Borno, in the midst of the Indian Ocean. There is some reason to believe that this was actually the state of things at one time, and that the vast alluvial plain—without which there would be no agriculture in India worth speaking of—is the upraised bed of a great sea. In a striking passage, the Director of Agriculture points out that it is here, on this ancient sea-bed, that we find "the teeming populations, networks of canals and railways, the seething life of India. Down the ancient sea-bed the tide of Mahomedan invasion ebbed and flowed, and up this same valley from the east, the opposing force of British influence crept hand over hand. The battles of history were fought in the intermediate plains, until, step by step, the desultory conquerors from the North were beaten back or subdued, by the stronger energies of the sea-borne foes from the West, and peace and tranquillity were restored to millions of ryot cultivators, who, while battle raged over their heads, ploughed and reaped annual harvests on this wide-spreading belt of fertile soil." Had this region, now the most thickly peopled and the richest of the whole and, remained at the bottom of the sea, the history of India would have been of no more account than that of Borneo. The uplifting or the filling up of that prehistoric Mediterranean was the greatest and most successful effort at reclamation achieved by nature or man since the Himalayas, the youngest of mountain ranges, uplifted their giant heads above the world.

In Southern India the mountains on the West Coast deprive the eastern half of the Peninsula of its due share of the South-West monsoon. The rivers, however, flow mostly to the east, and depositing the soil brought down from the mountains along the Madras coast, give that Presidency most of its agricultural wealth. A much narrower strip on the west coast, between the ghats and the sea, has been formed by the streams from the hills. The high plains of the interior being deficient in rainfall and in fertile soil, are comparatively poor, and very thinly populated. Sir Edward Buck finds in the physical configuration of India a key to the distribution of agricultural wealth, on which the distribution of the population depends. Another great influence is the regular alternation of north-east and south-west winds, which gives India a tropical monsoon climate. The Himalayan mountain area, the plateaus of Afghanistan, and Iran, exercise a powerful influence on the climate of Northern India during the cold weather, giving a "continental climate," of which the characteristics are the prevalence of land winds and dryness of the air. These winds have their origin in the snow-covered mountains and plateaux external to India, and from the north-east from December to May. From June to November the prevailing winds are from the Indian Ocean, and its wings the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. This wind gives India for six months of the year an oceanic climate, bringing with it uniformity of temperature, dampness of the air, and frequent rain. Half India being south of the tropic, the sun stands vertically overhead at noon. Nevertheless the cumulative effect of the sun's rays is greatest in the Cutchi desert, extending from the banks of the Indus to the foot of the Bolan Pass. The winter in that region and in the north of the Punjab is cold. Snow falls in some districts on plains only a couple of thousand feet above sea-level. There are three distinct types of climate in India; the damp and uniform and moderately warm, as on the Malabar Coast and Travancore; alternations of extreme heat and great cold and excessive dryness of the air in the West Punjab and Upper Sind; and, thirdly, perpetual damp, frequent rainfall with a warm summer and cool winter in Assam. The most incorrigible grumbler must admit that there is an abundant variety of climate in the Indian Continent. In the chapters of the Atlas on Droughts and Famines, it is shown how this compensatory arrangement enables the Provinces which are favoured with an abundant and unfailing rainfall to supply the needs of regions less favourably situated. The chapter on Irrigation describes what has been done by the science and energy of British engineers to husband the surplus water of one area to supply the needs of another.

AUSTRALIA threatens to compete with India as a tobacco-producing country, and active measures are now being taken with a view to the development of this industry. Small quantities of tobacco have for some time been grown, and the Melbourne Agricultural Department is of opinion that a highly profitable trade might be built up. With that object in view, therefore, the services of Mr. Bondurant, an American expert, were engaged, and he has just reported upon his inspection of the north-eastern districts of Victoria. In order to make the plantations there pay cultivation he declares that greater care in growing, curing, and grading are necessary. The curing sheds in Australian plantations are now open, whereas experienced manufacturers assert the absolute necesity for curing sheds to be enclosed on all sides. Mr. Bondurant has pointed out this to local cultivators, and has given instructions to the different settlers regarding curing, grading, and cultivation. Good may result from this. Mr. Bondurant makes two recommendations—first, that the suitability of soil and climate of particular districts for the different classes of tobacco should be carefully ascertained, because what would suit the soil and climate of one district would not suit another. He further recommends that small experimental stations be established in different parts of the colony for the purpose of making tests with the different varieties, and when it is ascertained which thrives best in that district and gives the best results, there would be more likelihood of growers being able to realise a profit from its cultivation. He also suggests that if Crown lands cannot be obtained for the experiment, holders of land in the districts might find it to their advantage to give a small site for the purpose. His second suggestion is that at these stations there should be model curing sheds erected, where object-lessons could be given to tobacco growers. These suggestions we reproduce for the benefit of Indian growers and their friends who the other day discussed the tobacco industry of this country before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Tobacco cultivation in India might be materially improved and rendered more profitable were the Agricultural Department temporarily to employ an expert who would point out the defects in the present systems of cultivation and manufacture. Private owners, we know, have engaged German supervisors in their factories, but they have been manufacturers rather than cultivators, and the defects of the Indian cheroot lie in the leaf and not in the manner in which it is rolled. Indian cigar-makers have deft fingers and turn out a shapely well-finished cigar. The material they have to work with is not so good as it might be.

THE report as to the purchase of Delagoa Bay by the British Government appears to have originated in the *Daily Chronicle*, which had it from a correspondent "of whose access to trustworthy information we have had proof." It might have been imagined that information such as this would have come first in the way of an announcement to Parliament. The correspondent, it is true, may have been guilty of a breach of the Official Secrets Act. Anyhow he has let the cat out of the bag before its time. According to this gentleman, the purchase has actually been made, or is almost completed. Our contemporary's informant goes into details, and states that the sum of money the Portuguese have agreed to accept is five million pounds. Further, we are told that the bargain not merely involves the immediate transfer to Great Britain of Delagoa Bay, but of the whole strip of country on the eastern borders of the Transvaal, from Amatonga on the south to the Chartered Company's territory to the north, the Limpopo River constituting the eastern boundary of the transferred territory to the north of Delagoa Bay. This means a strip measuring roughly 300 miles long, and from fifty to 100 miles wide. On behalf of British interests in Africa, we heartily hope the information will prove true, for at the present time Portuguese territory in South-East Africa stands between British South Africa and the coast. We have now a vast area of territory with no possible outlet to the seaboard except through Portuguese possessions, an anomaly which greatly depreciates the value of our South African possessions. The only matter for surprise is that the British Government did not acquire it years ago, when vexatious disputes and the hostile attitude of the Portuguese Government led to the despatch of a British fleet to the Tagus. Delagoa Bay lies on the East Coast of South Africa, forming the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The river Zambesi divides Lorenzo Marques from Mozambique. Delagoa Bay itself is navigable for vessels of large tonnage, and not only might it become the Bombay of East Africa in the future, but troops might be landed there and stores discharged in case of immediate need in South Africa. There are two railways running inland from the Portuguese coast, that from Delagoa Bay communicating with Pretoria, being formally opened in July last year. It was built by English capital, and its seizure some years ago led to trouble and subsequent litigation, which has scarcely yet subsided. The transfer of Delagoa Bay would greatly enhance the value of British South Africa, depreciate that of her neighbours, and help the Portuguese Government over some of its difficulties.

A PROPOSAL to establish a new College of Medicine for the Chinese at Hongkong is creating much controversy there. For, while the Chinese subjects of her Majesty hail the proposal with great acclamation, the European settlers protest against the expenditure which would be involved on the score of the straitened financial position. The proposal, however, had its origin in the offer of a piece of land by the Hon. Mr. Belilios for the purpose, followed by a modest request to the local Government for assistance from the public funds. The land to be given has been valued at ten thousand dollars. The buildings to be erected thereon are estimated to cost thirty thousand, completely fitted and furnished. The sum, therefore, asked from the Government is forty thousand dollars, and the Court of the College of Medicine asks for that amount, explaining that it is proposed to invest the monies and devote the income derived therefrom to the payment of the permanent staff of the College. When this matter was before the Government on a previous occasion, it was admitted that the College of Medicine for Chinese was deserving of support and encouragement. It was admittedly capable of rendering valuable service to the Government and to the public by providing a constant succession of qualified Chinese medical practitioners for the use of the steadily increasing population, and by "dissipating the darkness of ignorance that rested over the Chinese in regard to modern medical science." The finances were then, however, at a very low ebb. Times are better now, and it is urged that in the interest of good Government and of sanitary science, the Chinese cannot any longer be permitted to ignore the existence of Western medicines, and to continue to treat their sick in accordance with the dictates of an antiquated and wholly discredited system. Chinese medical practitioners themselves are crying out for such a college, for the present one is so inadequate as to be next to useless. Opinion generally is in favour of the new college, for the lessons of the recent plague have not been forgotten. But the Hon. Mr. Whitehead, who may be accounted the leader of unofficial public opinion in Hongkong, declares that the finances of the colony will not yet bear the strain proposed to be put upon them. Mr. Belilios is asked to let his offer remain open, for, as the leading local journal urges, the hard fact of an empty exchequer is not easily overcome.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at noon, on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p. m., on Saturday.

THE full text of the official correspondence on the subject of the proposed increase of the Paper Currency Reserve is published on page 6 of to-day's issue.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Vakharia, of the Middle Temple, made the usual declaration, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of March, 1894, Rs. 25,56,56,000; 1895, Rs. 22,52,96,000; 1896, Rs. 16,44,82,000.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, a Special Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against Visram Babajee, a Maratha, who, on the morning of the 24th

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is generally understood that the meetings between the Emperor William, King Humbert, and the Emperor Francis Joseph will result in the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gerald W. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land Bill, designed to promote a more rapid and effective working of the Land Purchase Acts of 1895 and 1891.

THE DUTCH AND THE ATCHINESE.

BATAVIA, APRIL 14.

A Dutch force has captured the Atchinese trenches before the forts Biloel and Lamkoengit.

THE RISING IN MATABELELAND.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlain made a statement to the effect that Sir Hercules Robinson, after consulting the Commander of troops in Cape Colony, and hearing from Earl Grey and Messrs. Rhodes and Duncan, has offered to send to Matabeleland from Natal three hundred Cavalry and two hundred Mounted Infantry.

Besides Volunteers, a police force for the disturbed districts has already been arranged.

It is also the intention of the High Commissioner to raise a force of two hundred and fifty Basutos for service in Matabeleland.

Mr. Chamberlain further said that he was conferring with the War Office as to what steps were necessary to replace the troops, which have been ordered from Natal to the interior, and that the Chartered Company will have to pay for all these operations.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ROME, APRIL 13.

The German Emperor left Venice for Vienna, to-day.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

PARTICULARS ASKED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The Government of India have heard nothing further in connection with General Booth's Settlement Scheme. General Booth has, however, now been invited to submit fuller particulars with estimates to the Revenue Department at his convenience, together with a statement as to how he intends to raise the necessary capital.

SALT REGULATIONS.

New regulations affecting the Salt Department originally proposed in 1894 have been approved.

RELIEFS AT CHAMAN.

The 26th Bombay infantry will replace the 24th Baluchis at Chaman.

SUPPLIES FOR MOMBASSA.

Sanction has been accorded to further two months' supplies being despatched to Mombassa for use by the 24th Bombay Infantry.

ILLNESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief is down with a serious attack of influenza.

THE TOCHI POLITICAL OFFICER.

Mr. Casson, the Political Officer in the Tochi Valley, who was badly wounded in the Tochi Valley recently, is declared convalescent. He has been granted leave to England. The Assistant Political Officer at Tochi officiates.

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Clive, on its homeward journey, will call at Aden and Port Said, and, if necessary, Malta and Gibraltar.

FURTHER FIGHTING ON THE SHAN BORDER.

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

Captain Elliott reports he left Manphang on the 31st March with a force of 129 Military Police. On the 1st April he encountered the Waas at Yunkwang, which was taken and destroyed on the 2nd. He was offered stubborn resistance at Rahsoi, but they were driven out of their stockades. Five sepoys were wounded, one dangerously and another severely.

On the 3rd instant the Village Matet was taken and destroyed after opposition, one sepoy being dangerously wounded.

Captain Elliott is now returning to Lashio, the Sawbwa of Manglun being able to protect his frontier against any further attack. Our loss during the operations has been two sepoys killed and nine wounded, and six Manglun people with the column wounded.

THE MISSIONS IN YUNAN.

News from Yunan says that the missions, especially at Talifa, are having troubled times, chiefly in consequence of attacks made on them by the Literati. Last month the China Inland Mission at Tali purchased a house, but were compelled to abandon it in consequence of a violent placard issued by the Literati. The local authorities refused to interfere, but the Viceroy, who resides at Yunnafu, on being appealed to, issued proclamation to the effect that foreigners were at liberty to purchase land and houses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

BRINDISI, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay (1st instant), arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

Orient mail steamer Orient, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	31 1-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The abnormal heat which has prevailed during the past few weeks has had the effect of melting the snows, so that the Kashmir Passes will be open for traffic earlier, and it will be possible to send up provisions to Gilgit almost before the supply is actually needed.

Scarcely has Sir Joseph West Ridgeway taken over the reins of Government at Colombo when he is laid low with what, according to the latest papers from the island, is a very serious malady. His Excellency caught a chill which has led to congestion of the intestines with fever at the alarmingly high temperature of 105 degrees. Lady West Ridgeway too is suffering from the same ailment, but in a milder form. The great mistake which Englishmen make on first coming to the East, observes a contemporary, is to lay themselves out to almost every ailment that human nature is heir to. They want to sweep the augean stable very clean, almost before they have experienced a week's effects of the influence of climate, instead of taking time to grow accustomed to the great change put upon the constitution. Sir Joseph was imprudent to have forgotten that a vast difference exists climatically between the Isle of Man and Ceylon even though Heber sang of the "spicy breezes which blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle." Anyhow I hope the Governor and his amiable partner will soon be themselves again.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ordered the appointment of a committee to inquire into the income and expenditure of the Punjab Public Library and into other matters connected with that institution. The committee will go into details and report on the income and expenditure of the Library, on the purposes it serves, and on the numbers and classes of persons who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by it. The committee will also report what these persons pay by way of subscription, and what classes of books are chiefly in demand.

Messrs. Oscar Koebel & Co., agents of the Hamburgh-Calcutta line of steamers, received a telegram on Friday stating that the German steamer Baroda, which went ashore off the Armejhan shoal, about fifty miles south of Madras, had been successfully floated off without any assistance and without sustaining any damage. She went on safely to Madras where she is at present.

The British residents of Chungking seem to be waiting anxiously for the actual opening of the port by the Japanese. At present the restrictions placed upon the transaction of business by vexatious Customs regulations are of a most baffling character, says the Yokohama paper, and there is apparently no prospect of any improvement until new regulations are required by the Japanese.

On Thursday afternoon there was considerable excitement in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens owing to the escape of a black bear from its den. It was not till 9 p.m. that the animal was captured and placed in security. No injury was done to anyone.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 4th April, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 93,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,03,500, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500 making altogether Rs. 1,97,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234-8-5. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,01,016-2-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 239-4-10.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 14th March, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 77239, and for goods, etc., Rs. 82,485, making altogether Rs. 1,59,724, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,64,961, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158.

The Eurasian regiment scheme has another supporter in the Hon. Mr. Justice Knox of Allahabad, says a Calcutta contemporary. The proposal, if of doubtful feasibility, at any rate has the recommendation of more than one official of merit in this country, not the least of whom is the hon. gentleman referred to. Mr. Knox is eminently practical in anything he undertakes or supports, and he is a tower of strength to all local committees in the capital of the United Provinces. To the Eurasians as a distinct class he is friend and benefactor.

The Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital at Lucknow, which is an old-established Mission institution under a new designation, has recently issued its annual report which bears unmistakeable testimony to the substantial utility of the hospital in its work among the native women and children of the city. The hospital is under the medical and surgical control of Dr. Jane Haskew and Dr. Annie Cornall, and the total attendances during the year of report reached over 30,000, many of the cases treated being such as to test the skill of the hospital staff very thoroughly. There were 162 major operations, and at the two branches the patients were proportionately quite as numerous as at the main-hospital. It is hoped that with an accretion of funds the benefits of the Kinnaird Hospital may be largely extended without any interference with the Dufferin Hospitals.

A second edition of the Statistical Atlas of India, prepared in 1886 for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, has just been brought out by the Government of India. The object of the publication is to give a general idea, with the aid of maps and diagrams, of the character of the country, its inhabitants and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. It is divided into nineteen chapters. It is handsomely printed and bound, and the diagrams and illustrations have been executed with neatness. Each chapter is replete with useful information and the atlas is admirably adapted to serve the purpose of a work of reference.

The death is announced at Cuttack of Mr. Clement Newsham Trotman, C. S. Mr. Trotman, who was educated at New College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours in Classical Moderations and Modern History, only joined the Bengal Civil Service in December last. He was attacked with typhoid fever almost immediately after he had taken up his appointment as Assistant Magistrate at Cuttack: but notwithstanding the long and exhausting character of his illness, which lasted continuously for three months, he was gradually becoming convalescent, and hopes were being entertained of his recovery when he unfortunately succumbed to a sudden relapse. The news of this sad termination to a promising career will be received with sorrow by many in Calcutta, where Mr. Trotman's father was formerly well-known as the senior partner in the firm of solicitors, now carrying on business as Messrs. Watkins and Company.

With reference to the announcement that the Chief Justiceship of the High Court at Calcutta has been offered to Mr. Bompas, Q.C., the *Law Journal*, which my be presumed to speak with some show of authority on such professional matters, remarks in its issue for March 21, which is the latest to hand, that there is no foundation for the statement, and that some time must elapse before any appointment is made, as Sir Comer Petheram does not retire until September.

A writer in the "Novoie Vremia" is gravely disturbed on realising that a new naval power, Roumania to wit, has appeared in the Black Sea. The pride of the Roumanian squadron is the cruiser Elizabeth, made in England, and launched in 1887. This boat has an armoured deck, four 6·7 inch rifled guns, quick-firing guns, and torpedo tubes. The squadron now numbers twenty-one boats in all, and there are three torpedo-boats building for it in England, and negotiations proceeding for the construction of two iron-clads. The destiny of this little fleet, the writer supposes, is to be the left wing of an enemy attacking Russia from the Bosphorus. Inasmuch as the Treaties contemplated the existence of only two naval Powers on the Black Sea, the Roumanian fleet is, in his opinion, no better than contraband of war. But unfortunately it has been recognised by Russia, who answered its salute when it cruised off Sebastopol. The precedent is a bad one, he concludes. Who knows but it may lead to a Bulgarian fleet, or even at last to an Armenian fleet in the Euxine?

The practice followed by the Meteororological Office in the collection of information as to ocean meteorology has been to supply observers with a complete outfit of verified instruments, on the condition of their returning the instruments, and the log of observations made with them to the Office at the completion of the voyage. The instruments supplied are: One barometer; six thermometers, with a screen; four hydrometers. The first record of observations is made in a rough book supplied for the purpose, which is retained by the captain, who copies the observations into a regular form of log kept for the Office. As regards the Royal Navy, her Majesty's ships are supplied by the Office with the meteorological instruments used in the service, and the Council receive meteorological logs of high value from this source.

The International Association football match at Cardiff, held the other day, between England and Wales is the eighteenth annual contest between the two countries. The first match was decided at Kennington Oval in 1879, England winning by two goals to one. England won again in 1880, but Wales proved successful in the next two encounters. Since 1882 Wales has not been able to claim a single win. The matches in 1885 and 1895 were left drawn, but England won the remaining eleven games. Last year England was represented by an amateur elcven, but for this match a thoroughly representative team has been chosen, including five amateurs and six professionals. All the selected players have gained international honours in previous seasons. Oxford University and Derby County can each claim three members of the team, and the other clubs represented are Aston Villa, Sheffield Wednesday, West Bromwich Albion, the Corinthians, and the Old Westminsters.

Apropos of the County Council improvement schemes, a correspondent asks whether any scheme that is limited to the making and widening of streets will ever give London traffic all the relief it needs. Why not, says this correspondent, treat our great main thoroughfares like rivers—for rivers of ceaseless traffic they really are—and provide for their being crossed either by bridges or subways large enough to take the whole cross stream of traffic flowing to the railway stations north and south of the Thames? The experiment might be tried very easily in the case of the proposed new street from Theobald's-road to the Strand. In that case the line followed would be by Kingsgate-street, which would be cleared away, and the making of the necessary gradients would not there be a serious difficulty. The traffic to Euston need never then stop, or be stopped, by the double current of vehicles between Marble Arch and the Bank.

An Odessa correspondent writes: Two interesting peasant travellers arrived here a few days ago on board the Volunteers Fleet steamer Kostroma, from Vladivostock. By the wish of the "Mir" of a far-off village in Poltava, the two men were sent as pilgrims to visit other places and to learn better ways of governing their own village. After a short time one of the men returned to get permission and help from the "Mir" to extend his travels. It was impossible, he said, for him to settle down again quietly in the village after seeing something of the world, and he wished to visit Siberia, where, he had heard, "the people had land, and forests, and everything that God could give in riches and plenty." In March, 1892, he left his village home, and started on foot with twenty roubles in his pocket. He crossed the Ural, and wandered through the governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Jenisseisk, and Irkutsk. He followed the course of the Amur, and travelled over Blagoveschtschensk to Vladivostock, where he arrived in 1895. During those three years he had fed upon nothing better than roots and herbs, and slept always in the open air. In Valadivostock he met his friend and countryman, who arrived there by shorter route. The two, being wearied of their wandering life, resolved to return home, and hearing that the Kostroma was in that part, they applied to the captain for permission to work their passage to Odessa. They were told that that was impossible, but the men, being determined to reach home, managed to stow themselves away on the ship. After three days they were discovered, and they were allowed to work and make themselves useful. Upon arriving at Odessa, they were handed over to the Policemaster, who gave them material assistance and sent them by train to their homes in Poltava.

Somewhere about forty years ago (according to the London correspondent of "The Western Morning News") a leading West End goldsmith entered a silversmith's shop in the City, and found there a boy behind the counter, deeply engaged in the study of a book. The goldsmith was an old-fashionel man with a great belief in physical activity, and he was irritated on looking round the shop to see that some of the plate ranged about it needed cleaning. So he rebuked the boy for his idleness, and told him that he ought to be ashamed to waste his time in reading when his father's goods needed polishing. The lad, however, was unabashed. The polishing went undone, the study was persisted in with such good effect that the lad became Solicitor-General and a leading advodate of the day. His name is Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.

"Faust" has been chosen by Sir Augustus Harris to open the season of opera in English at Drury Lane on Easter Eve, the principal parts being played by Madame Fanny Moody, Miss Meisslinger, Messrs. Hedmondt, Green and Manners. Other members of the company will be Madame Amy Therwin, who took part in the Easter season at Drury Lane last year, Madame Duma, Madame Amadi, Miss Strong, Miss Pauline Joran, Messrs. Brozel, Bischam, and Bevan, the conductors being Signor Mancinelli, Mr. Glover, and, we believe, also Mr. Feld. During Easter week the operas will include "Tannhauser," "Hansel and Gretel," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Carmen." The English version of "Die Walkure" will probably be revived during the second week, and an English version of M. Bruneau's "L'Ataque du Moulin" is also in contemplation.

The British Consul at Venice says it is wonderful how suddenly cycling has been adopted for sport and business in Venetia. The wide and smooth roads which exist in those provincas, and are carefully maintained in a good condition, are covered by cyclists. Bicycles and tricycles of English make are considered the best, and would naturally be preferred, but for the lower prices of the machines manufactured in Italy, or those coming from Austria and Germany. The majority of the people prefer, for economy's sake, to buy the cheaper ones.

It is curious, observes a contemporary, to recall that last autumn General Baratieri, who arrived at Massowah from the scene of disaster the other day was full of confidence that no more fighting would be necessary against the Negus. "The rule of Menelik," he told an English interviewer, "is very much shattered by internal discord"; and as for any foreign Power directly or indirectly assisting him, what motive could there be, since the only result would be to "push Italy to new victories." The General was very optimistic throughout the interview; but perhaps the wisest thing he said, in view of recent events, was this: "Ex Africa semper aliquid novi." It is the land of surprises, and the future is in the hands of God." In the same interview General Baratieri gave an interesting account of the ultimate hopes which, as he conceived, lay behind the African policy of Italy. "We desire," he said, "to promote Italian civilization by the building of roads, by grants of wholly abandoned lands, and in every other way. Also, we desire to seek the good of the natives, who are indispensable to the future of the colony, because they are honest, laborious, and competent soldiers to boot. Our aim is to create a valuable colonial possession, and to import thither the civilization of Italy; to obtain the commerce of a part of the Eastern Soudan; and last, but not least, to attract Italian emigration from South America. All this," he added, "is a distant but credible hope." How much more distant, alas! in March, 1896 than in August, 1895!

This month a whole week is to be devoted in Vienna to Mozart's memory. A grand concert will take place in the Music Hall, the Imperial Opera will give representations of his operas on consecutive nights, and on the 21st of April the Emperor will unveil the monument to the great composer on the Albrechtsplatz at the back of the Opera. It is a most delicate work in rococo style by Herr Victor Tilgner.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE BELUCHI REGIMENT SUCCESSFUL.

A passenger, who arrived here yesterday afternoon by the British India steamer Mecca from Zanzibar via Mombassa, furnished our representative with the following particulars of the achievements of the Indian contingent since its arrival at Mombassa. The men are doing very good work. The Regiment has been divided into several columns under different officers, and they are making great progress in dispersing the rebels. One detachment is stationed at Mombassa. It was reported at Mombassa, on the 27th ultimo, that the chief of the rebels had been wounded in a fight, but was carried away by his followers. It is now believed that the trouble on the East African coast will soon be at an end. The railway track has so far been carried only about three miles into the interior, but an advance survey party has penetrated a distance of about twenty-three miles into the interior. All the road upto Uganda is now clear. Our informant, now an officer from the Uganda Government, has been specially sent to Bombay to recruit Indian artisans, bricklayers, carpenters, fitters, harness-makers, gardeners, &c., and he is expected to leave for Uganda about the first week next month with the required men.

THE BOMBAY BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

Last evening, in response to invitations issued by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the agents of the Bulk Oil Syndicate, a large number of influential and leading European and Native merchants, and the chairman and the members of the Bombay Port Trust, met at the Mody Bay Installation to witness the discharge of bulk oil from the s. s. Bullmouth. The interesting process by which the oil was pumped out into the shore tanks, by means of two powerful pumps provided in the steamer for the purpose, was described in our yesterday's issue, and need not be repeated. The gentlemen inspected the steamer and the tanks, and were much impressed with the scientific and skilful arrangements in the vessel. After partaking of light refreshments, the party left Mody Bay, highly pleased with what they had seen.

THE POISONING OF THE LILLY-WHITE FAMILY.

THE COOK BRIBED TO COMMIT THE DEED.

A Mandalay correspondent writing on the 4th instant, says:—On Thursday evening Mrs. Lillywhite and her two eldest daughters were out at a friend's house; Mr. Lillywhite was at the telegraph office on duty, but the rest of the family, a large one, were at home, waiting for the mother and elder sisters to come back before beginning dinner. The cook seemed anxious for them to dine quickly, and called the children several times, till at last they sat down to the table. Shortly afterwards one of them began to get sick, and a cousin, who, as far as I can gather, was not dining with them—waiting, presumably, for the elders to come in—ran off to call Mrs. Lillywhite. When she came heme with her daughters, the others that had been dining were also ill and, it being suspected that there was poison in the food, the nephew ran off to the telegraph office, where dinner had been sent for Mr. Lillywhite and his boarder, a Mr. Frazer, to warn them against the food. He was, however, too late, as, by that time, they had eaten and had both been taken ill and had to be carried off home. Every one that had partaken of the dinner, including two servants, Mr. Lillywhite's table-boy and Mr. Frazer's servant, were seized with vomiting and pain. These two rushed away to hospital, where, having been attended to at once, they are now out of danger, but those of the Lillywhite family that were poisoned, not having been attended to at once, got rapidly worse. Two medical practitioners close by were called and afterwards Surgeon-Major Dantra was sent for. He came at once with a stomach pump, I am told, but found that it was too late to do much good, the poison by this time, having done as much evil as it could do. However, all that could be done was done, and all efforts were made to eject the poison, but, seemingly, in vain. Next morning one of the girls, a child of nine or ten years of age, died and was buried at half-past four in the evening, a "post mortem" having been first held on the body, which was taken to the hospital soon after the death of the child. The father and the eldest son, a lad of seventeen or eighteen, were then very ill and not expected to recover, as I mentioned in my first telegram, which I sent you yesterday evening. The boy died last night a little after twelve. He was buried this evening. Before those that had gone to the funeral had returned the father was dead too. Thus there have been three deaths within thirty-six hours, and two more of the family, a boy and a girl, are very ill and not expected to live. And only two days ago they were in the best of health, never thinking for a moment that death was so close. It can be imagined that the affair has caused a great sensation here, and that everyone is talking about the fearful crime that has been committed and of the unfortunate family that has been so suddenly deprived of those near and dear to them, one of them being the breadwinner of the family and the other one that, in the natural course of events, would have been the prop of the now widowed mother. From what I hear, by the sudden death of the father the family have been left quite unprovided for, except for what support they will be able to get from Mr. Lillywhite's nephew, a young man who lives with the family.

A great deal is being said about the perpetrators of this wholesale murder and about the motive for the dastardly crime, and the different stories I have heard heard agree in saying that it was the cook that put the poison in the food, and in thinking that he was instigated to do this by some person or persons unknown. It would appear that this cook, who is now in custody, is only a recent addition to the family "menage," he having a few days ago come to the house; he asked for the work and was engaged by Mrs. Lillywhite. When the kitchen was searched a quantity of arsenic was found, it is said, among the pieces of stale bread that are always kept in a kitchen for garnishing dishes, enough in fact to poison another family of the same number. The cook. I am told, has confessed that he was given the poison by some others and told how to use it, and was given a bribe of a hundred rupees and a bottle of brandy to effect what was wanted of him. At first it was said that there was only one man in it besides the cook, but this evening I heard that six durwans, Hindus, are implicated in the crime, and another man still, a Mahomedan cook. A short while ago a durwan from Messrs. Rowe and Co.'s, in coming into the house with a bill, pushed his way into the bedroom, which so annoyed the late Mr. Lillywhite, that he kicked the man out of the house. This man, it is said, in order to revenge himself plotted with the cook to poison the family, and that the latter, for a consideration, first got service in the house and then administered the poison he received from the durwan or some of his friends. This is the story that is being told, but I cannot tell how far it is true, because one of the last things I heard this evening about the matter was that this particular durwan is not one of those under arrest. It is evident, however, that whoever planned the wholesale poisoning, the cook, who is supposed to have put the arsenic in the food, had not got the cunning to screen himself, for the poison was found in the kitchen itself among his things.—"Rangoon Times."

The statement that at the meeting between Li Hung Chang, who is coming to Moscow as Chinese Special Envoy at the coronation, and Prince Lobanoff questions of the gravest import will be discussed is emphatically denied (says an Odessa correspondent) by the Chinese Embassy at St. Petersburg. The leading Russian journals naturally confirm the disclaimer, but this notwithstanding it is evident that in official and well-informed circles the highest political importance is attached to the coming of the Chinese statesman. England has, more than any other European Power, interest in the result of the meeting. Sir Nicholas O'Conor who knows the ways of Celestial diplomacy, and is personally well acquainted with Li Hung Chang, will, in May next, be at his post, and will also meet the Chinese statesman. In Moscow it is openly avowed that the secret treaty so long spoken of as existing between Russia and China will be formally ratified in the old capital after the coronation. Such avowals must, of course, be taken with great reserve, but the recent signal success of Russian diplomacy at Constantinople should make the British Foreign Office wary of events directly or indirectly affecting England's interests in the farther East.

Very fertile regions continue to be rescued every year in the neighbourhood of Venice and South Venetia from the swamp of the lagoons. The land is generally drained by steam-power, and the consumption of English coal is considered to be not less than 20,000 tons a year. Small tracts of land are drained by small portable engines. The soil of the redeemed districts is extraordinarily productive, and the crops and plants are of luxuriant growth. The Consul at Venice is assured that all these undertakings have proved successful, and are yielding a good interest on the capital employed.

BOMBAY, THE BEAUTIFUL.

LECTURE BY DR. WATERS.

Last evening, in the Sassoon Institute, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters delivered a very interesting lecture on the above subject. In the course of his remarks Dr. Waters said:

About this time, sixteen years ago, on the eve of the departure from Bombay of Sir Richard Temple, I well remember riding in his company up the Gibbs' road in the afternoon. We stopped on the brow of Malabar Hill, where it commands the incomparable view of Bombay, with its splendid frontlet of island and harbour, and Sir Richard, after gazing for some minutes on the landscape, said with unusual feeling in his words: "I am proud to have been Governor of this beautiful place, and shall always be proud of it!" And he dwelt on the beauty of Bombay that same evening at the Byculla Club, where he was enthusiastically entertained, and wound up by styling this capital of Western India "the Queen of Asia." It must be borne in mind that Sir Richard had seen every place of importance, from Calcutta to Bombay, and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and that he was a practical and close observer of men and things, to fully estimate the value of his verdict in favour of Bombay. Bombay and Naples are not infrequently pitted against one another, some favouring the pretensions of Bombay and some of Naples, it being considered the most beautiful. But the different environments of the two cities as regards land, sea, and atmosphere render all attempts at comparison fruitless. Let us be proud of Bombay, and the Neapolitans of Naples. The little town of Karwar, on the Canarese coast, so much resembles Bombay, that it may be said to be a miniature of it. As seen from the eminence, Gudhally, which overlooks the town and foreshore of Karwar, we have a lovely landscape of irregular indented coast and numerous islets, with the great ocean beyond lending magnitude and sublimity to the picture. Bombay as seen from the reservoir on the top of Malabar Hill, just before sunset, during a break in the monsoon rains, when the atmosphere is at its clearest, presents a spectacle of still more striking beauty, and which is justly regarded as one of the half-dozen finest sights in the world. Dwellers on Malabar Hill, too, must be familiar with the sight of the full moon just lighting up the horizon and distinctly outlining the distant range of hills, then the harbour and the town, and finally casting a broad silver shimmer on the waters of the Back Bay, in which the fishing boats are seen passing and re-passing. Thus—

"Soon as the evening shades prevail
The moon takes up the wondrous tale;"

producing an effect rivalling that of the view by day. Familiarity with these scenes does not produce any abatement of the joy they give; on the contrary, the longer one lives in Bombay, the more warmly are its varied beauties appreciated.

We need not speak of Bombay of the remote past beyond the fact that it first came under the sway of the British sceptre, as the dower of a Queen, of whom it is but too well known that the lovely addition her marriage brought to the dominions under the British Crown was but the harbinger of a loveless life to herself. My own acquaintance with Bombay covers

JUST A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,

and with this period it will be quite enough to deal in the short time at our disposal. The Town Hall, twenty-five years ago, stood then where it stands now, with its various public offices. The University buildings and tower were then only in course of erection, and I remember being present at a University Convocation held in the Durbar Room, when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was Chancellor, and the Venerable Dr. Wilson, Vice-Chancellor, this being the only time I ever saw that famous Missionary and scholar. The Secretariat buildings were only begun, and the present High Court only being discussed as a necessity. At that time the Oriental Bank, the premises which still form the acute angle, dividing Rampart Row from the entrance to Medows Street, was the building of the greatest architectural pretension in the Fort. Watson's Hotel was still unfinished, though approaching completion. And the hostelry, which had then the highest repute for a short residence, was what was called the Byculla Hotel, now represented by a residential tenement, having Messrs. Kemp'and Co.'s shops at one end. The Adelphi Hotel, in Clare Road, Byculla, better known as Pallonjee's Hotel, was then much in vogue, and patronised both by travellers and families. The more permanent residents of the latter class often occupied the same quarters for months and sometimes from year to year, making the hotel their home; and on an average some thirty persons thus made within the hotel precincts a nice little society. The name of the proprietor Pallonjee was a household word throughout the length and breadth of India among Europeans in the public services, which signified that he had made for himself a warm corner in the hearts of his clientele by many acts of kindness and generosity done in the gentlest and most unobtrusive spirit of pure benevolence. From the Byculla Hotel, I soon migrated to the Hope Hall Hotel, which at the time I speak of was considered the best family hotel in Bombay. It was kept by three old Parsees—Sorabjee, Rustomjee, and Nusserwanjee. And what I have said of Pallonjee and the Adelphi Hotel is without any abatement whatever applicable to the Hope Hall Hotel, and its three kindly Parsee owners. The hotel occupied the site, now styled the Hope Hall estate, and then contained about twenty permanent residents, all on the best of terms, and the time passed pleasantly enough. Nusserwanjee, the youngest of the three proprietors, had been in his time a famous billiard player, and was invariably addressed as "Cupid." He was by this time a man of portly aspect, pleasant features, and winning address, but still the sobriquet Cupid, seemed to me to require an explanation, and in reply to a gentle inquiry on this point, he had no reluctance whatever in satisfying our curiosity. "When I was young, sahib, the European ladies staying at the hotel thought me a very pretty boy, and as they could not always remember the long name of Nusserwanjee, they called me Cupid, and the name stuck to me, even till now, when I am getting an old man." These three good and gentle souls have years ago passed to the other world, Cupid surviving his friends for a considerable space. I paid them an annual visit, as long as they lived, in grateful remembrance of the kindly treatment I received at their hands at a time when I had need of it. The first year of my life in India was spent, not at all unpleasantly, in

THE HOPE HALL HOTEL.

I soon became acquainted with still more recently arrived members of my own service, who were quartered at Fort St. George, amongst whom was my ever-faithful friend, now Surg. Lieut.-Col. Weir. Frequent visits were exchanged between Fort St. George and the Hope Hall Hotel, and there was also a not infrequent interchange of hospitality. Our little dinner parties were usually enlivened with toasts and speeches, and I need hardly say that the palm of oratory invariably went to the Emerald Isle in the person of Assistant Surgeon Weir. Despite our modest income of some three hundred rupees a month, and uncertainty as to prospects, we were always happy, and sometimes joyous. At this early stage of our Indian experience, the rupee had only just begun to part ways with the florin standing a trifle below par. For the very few sovereigns I passed on arriving in Bombay, I got ten rupees eight annas each at the Byculla Hotel. Since then the rupee has fallen sadly into disrepute as compared with gold, yet in other respects, I make bold to say that it has maintained all its pristine integrity in this city of Bombay; nay, in not a few aspects it has actually increased in potentiality. The cost of living at the Byculla Club is not more now than it was a quarter of a century ago. In hotels as a permanent resident you can now live even more economically than was possible a quarter of a century ago. House rent in Bombay, still too high, is yet lower than it was then. Servants' wages have not risen in the interval, nor the cost of the keep of the horses, and with the exception of the higher class of wines and malt-liquor, the price of provisions has not risen. Clothing also as purchased, with Indian currency, is rather less in price than it was in the early seventies, English material being no exception. Nor is there anything remarkable in this when it is borne in mind that silver is only one of the innumerable articles which has depreciated as compared with gold. Indeed, it would appear that gold and not silver is the unstable element in the currency; it alone has risen enormously, cheapening all other products, and its rise in value must be held responsible for all the ills that have befallen trade and commerce since 1873, when France closed its mints to the free coinage of silver. We should, therefore, cease to speak of the depreciated rupee as the author of the troubles which terribly beset people in India with moderate fixed incomes and large home expenses, the culprit in the case being

THE INFLATED SOVEREIGN.

Let us hope that ever-increasing production of the more precious metal, in Australasia, in Russia, in South Africa, and America will so reduce its purchasing power as to raise the rupee to the position it held half-a-century ago. Thus, and thus only, in my humble opinion, will all the misfortunes of servants of the Crown in India be wiped away. Nor will it involve other than prosperity to the rest of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this vast Empire, for it will be remembered that a few years ago, when the exchange value of the rupee rose suddenly to one and nine pence, there was a concurrent vast increase in Indian exports, which makes it hard to believe that a high rate of exchange is incompatible with the conservation of the social and commercial interests of the East. Shortly after my arrival in Bombay, I made one of a party of friends in a trip to the far-famed Island of Elephanta, with its sculptured caves carved out of the living rock, some eight centuries ago. We received marked attention from the then custodian of the island and caves, an old sergeant, whose accent left little doubt as to his nationality, and who regaled us with the most wonderful accounts of the danger to which he was constantly exposed from snakes. "I have killed as many as a thousand in one week, your honour, and yet I only get thirty rupees a month for being governor of this island: whilst my fellow-governor and countryman, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, gets ten thousand a month for a far easier job than mine." This quaint embodiment of all that was comical and mendacious took much pains with us, and whilst viewing the caves we were treated to an altogether unique and original presentment of the Hindu pantheon. On ascending to the highest point of the island we were struck with the pleasant contrast of its atmosphere to that of Bombay. Since then I have paid several visits to this and other islands in the Bombay harbour, and have always noticed the same freshness of the air as compared with that of the town of Bombay; and it seems to me strange that the enterprising inhabitants of this great centre of commerce should never have adopted means to take advantage of the healthful influences which here lie at hand. On the Island of Elephanta alone there is ample space, I should think, for at least twenty dwellings. Stone of excellent quality can be quarried on the spot, and with all the resources available in a great maritime centre such as this, I have little doubt that suitable houses could be built at moderate cost. As to water-supply that I believe is locally available from wells, and so there is no formidable obstacle to the formation of an admirable Marine Sanitarium, so to speak, at our very door. Those who have had the privilege of seeing the bright French dependency in the East, and especially its capital, the town of Pondichery would at once admit that in French hands the islands and islets of the Bombay harbour would soon become veritable gems of the sea, and at the same time delightful places of resort for the hard-worked merchants and public servants cooped up in office all day with duties pressing and relentless. The state of things I contemplate would, of course, provide easy access to the island homes in the evening as well as speedy transport back to Bombay each morning for the work of the day. Fast sailing steam boats would in such service find remunerative employment, and the passage need not occupy much more time than is spent on a drive from Malabar Hill to the Fort. We might have a permanent habitation of the harbour islands, and an augmented population in the months of April, May, and October, when the weather is at its hottest. Out of this would grow

A TASTE FOR AQUATIC PURSUITS

in the way of pleasure that is now altogether left uncultivated. Fishing in the Bombay harbour affords most interesting sport, and its value is enhanced by the wholesome environment of sea-water and sea-breeze. With the departure of Mr. Cooper, the late Chief Presidency Magistrate, this form of enjoyment seems, I regret to have to say, to have fallen into unworthy neglect. It appears that in the early days of the development of Bombay, the advantages of the pure air of the harbour islands were fully appreciated by those in high authority, for the ruined remains of a house is still seen on one of them, and which is said to have been the hot weather retreat of a Governor in days long gone by. This was, of course, before the discovery of Matheran and Mahableshwar. I may here remark that some seventeen years ago I was informed by General Sir John Schneider, that when he was in the beginning of his service, military officers used to save up their two months' privilege leave every year, for the purpose of coming to Bombay in the hot months of April and May for the benefit of the sea-breeze. This must sound rather surprising to us of the present day who are accustomed to see Bombay pretty well emptied of its European population in these very months. But let me humbly assure you that the custom followed by Sir John Schneider and his contemporaries over half a century ago had in it much that was sound, and I venture to say that the discovery of Matheran and Mahableshwar has not been an altogether unmixed blessing, and let me add, equivocal though it may seem, that these montane retreats are better suited to those in health than to those in sickness. When in the East the mind becomes inept and the body worn and weary, the remedy to be sought is not the heights of India with their exposure to the malign influences borne on the breeze that sweeps over a coatinent giving to the air so much that is baleful and even deadly, but on the bosom of the Western sea, with all its mighty agencies for the recovery of the sick and the strengthening of the strong. I would ask you, is it a secret confined to the knowledge of medical men, or is it not well known among the community at large, that April and May are the healthiest months of the year in Bombay? It is true that the temperature in these months is high, but for this there is ample compensation in the prevalent sea-breeze. Matheran and Mahableswar are, no doubt, useful for those who all but slightly, but for abiding benefit in cases of real sickness a sea voyage is indispensable; and for those resident in the scorching Deccan plains, a change to Bombay in the hot season is more calculated than a short flight to the hills, to do them good. And better still than Bombay is a residence ou an island away from the detrimental influences of a large city. Thus you will perceive that my suggestion as to the adoption of our own little Archipelago as a hot weather retreat is a desideratum, and I trust that ere long some enterprising capitalist

the neglect of this precaution. I had almost forgotten to speak of our water-supply. From first to last this has been provided at an aggregate cost of something approaching two millions sterling, with the result that we enjoy an ample supply of a character unimpeachable. For the inception of the scheme which gave us the last splendid augmentation of our water-supply, we are indebted to Mr. Arthur Crawford and his able lieutenant, Major Tulloch, and for that persistent unflagging zeal with which its adoption was pressed on the Corporation, to Dr. Blaney, who happily is still in our midst. It must, however, be added that all would have proved fruitless in carrying the scheme into effect for years yet to come, were it not for the remarkable address of Sir Charles Ollivant, then Municipal Commissioner, in making the needful financial arrangements for such a gigantic expenditure as its execution involved. To the names of Mr. Arthur Crawford and Sir Charles Ollivant, Municipal Commissioners, to whom Bombay owes much for creating it, not only one of the most beautiful cities in her Majesty's dominions, but also one of the most flourishing, it seems to me becoming in this place and hour that I should add that of Mr. Acworth, who in addition to the energetically faithful discharge of his Municipal duties, gracefully undertook those of President of this Institute, and gave to its success the heartiest solicitude and warmest sympathy, with the result that he left its affairs in a state of steadily increasing prosperity. Mr. Acworth's retirement from the service has just been gazetted, and I am sure I but echo the feelings of every member of the institute in wishing him happiness and joy in all that concerns him. Now to return to the conditions of life in Bombay. We have seen that for the class of Europeans I have now the honour to address, there is a food-supply, good and cheap, inexpensive clothing, an excellent water-supply, and our houses are built suitably to climatic conditions, and of nature to live in than houses at home. There is, however, a current belief that, notwithstanding all these advantages, life in Bombay tends to relax and enervate the body and narrow mental aptitude and effort. But does this tradition rest on anything like a solid foundation. The late Rev. Dr. Wilson lived the best part of half a century in Bombay, and if an given to understand showed less abatement of bodily and intellectual vigour towards the close of his saintly life than is usually seen in men of his age, who have never left the United Kingdom. And

SIR BARTLE FRERE,

who spent the biggest span of his honourable career in this Presidency, did he not hand over the Governorship while yet in the heyday of his brilliant qualities of mind and freshness of body? Of this he years later gave ample proof in the long and arduous journeys he made, and the now celebrated spirit he displayed in the exalted office of Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Nor would there be much difficulty in multiplying such examples. And I would ask the majority of men who have spent over twenty years in Bombay, whether, when at home, it has not occurred to them that their contemporaries who have never been out of Europe did not appear to them much older looking than themselves? I may say without much fear of contradiction that this is a very common experience. It would appear, indeed, despite fallacious evidence to the contrary, that life in Bombay tended much to the conservation of bodily energies. It is a very common practice for men in Bombay when going to Matheran to walk up all the way from Narel Station in the early morning to the top of the hill, a distance of between five and six miles, involving a rise in elevation of over two thousand feet; and this is ordinarily accomplished in less than three hours. This from its frequency is by no means deemed a feat, but does it not sound something like it, when it is borne in mind that the temperature meanwhile is often much above 100 degrees? I well remember that when Sir James Fergusson arrived in Bombay, as Governor of this Presidency, he was clearly under the impression that in the matter of physical exercise, especially as to climbing hills, men who had spent many years here could not be expected to keep pace with him, but from this delusion his Excellency had a rude awakening! In short, then, life in Bombay for Europeans does not involve an enhanced expenditure of bodily or mental power, as compared with life at home, but rather the contrary, all that is necessary to secure health and happiness being a due regard to personal hygiene; moderation in all things; a sober and righteous life, shaped something after that exhibited by Sir Bartle Frere and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and many others like unto these great and good men, being the sure and certain means of attaining the end desirable. It is true that judged by European standards the death-rate among Natives here is high, but this is far less due to unhealthy conditions inherent in the place, than to poverty and ignorance, and neglect of personal hygiene: there is in this aspect of Native life a wide and very legitimate field of operation for the Native reformer and philanthropist in which nothing but a beneficent result would assuredly attend well directed effort. It must be admitted that between men, such as I have mentioned, and the Natives there existed mutual feelings of respect and confidence, such as seem not to prevail now-a-days, a grand and admirable illustration of the state of things which formerly happily existed is found in the following epitaph:—

This humble memorial to the merits
of a faithful and intelligent
Servant, named
SHAIK DADOO,
Is erected by his late friend and master,
E. ROBERTS, Esq.,
As a token of sincere regret for his
Loss and untimely death.

He was unfortunately drowned in the
Taptee on the 26th August, 1847,
Aged 17 years.

His body is interred near the Minaret
In this city.

The above was copied from a cenotaph in the compound of the Judge's bungalow at Surat by Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, who has kindly allowed me to make use of his transcription. I am afraid that the feelings which actuated Mr. Roberts were such as are not now often manifested by the behaviour of native servants, and it is but fair to add that the general impression among Natives is that European masters are not now so gentle and so considerate and generous to their Native servants as were those of the days gone by. However this may be, it is, I think, undeniable that Europeans and Natives have considerably drifted apart during the last quarter of a century, but I am not prepared to say wherein the blame lies, beyond that it should be pretty evenly apportioned between the two races. This semblance of gradually increasing estrangement, if nothing more, is perhaps more observable in Bombay than anywhere else in India.

THE NATIVE TOWN.

The essentially native portion of Bombay is that traversed by the Kalbadevie Road or Street and its continuation the Bendy Bazaar. This may be regarded as one of the most picturesque and the most interesting street in the world. Here you find people from every quarter of the Asiatic continent, and from most of the European countries. The stately and dignified Arab, with flowing picturesque garb, stalks along with a look of contemptuous indifference to his motley surroundings; the firm business-like Parsee dressed in a mixture of Asiatic and European habiliments; the clerical red-turbaned Brahmin and the almost equally blue-blooded Bannia; the martial Rajput and Pathan with proud and aggressive aptitude ever on the alert for the resentment of slight, real or imagined; the keen-eyed Jew with his ceaseless endeavour to raise his fortunes; the deep-chested burly and bearded Afghan with his aquiline features and sharp-semitic eye, and the clansmen from Baluchistan and Bokhara; each in his characteristic way pursuing his several and varied avocations; all under the strong and beneficent rule of the British Empire far removed from every vestige of fear as to the safety of life or secureness of property. In this regard, indeed, the security of life and property—a man is far safer in Bombay than in London, or any other European capital. The business of the Arab in Bombay is mostly associated with the import and sale of the steed of the desert, and his mode of dealing contrasts strongly with that of the English confraternity engaged in the same pursuit. The Arab owner sits quietly smoking his cigarette, making no attempt whatever to force his wares on the notice of intending purchasers; these are at liberty to inspect, and carefully examine and test every point in any horse for sale, altogether free from the recommendation or even the attendance of the vendor. I have more than once seen English visitors to India much struck with this dignified bearing of the Arab, and the contrast it presented to the hucksteringand greedily obtrusive attitude of the English horse-dealer. The variety of race, of costume, and of custom of the vastly varied population of Bombay affords unexampled facilities for the study of anthropology, and it is due to the memory of the late Mr. Tyrell Leith to acknowledge here the energy with which he prosecuted observation and research in this direction, and the success with which his efforts were rewarded in the formation of our Anthropological Society. With such a mine of rich material at hand, it is to be hoped that the Bombay Anthropological Society will eventually take the high place which becomes it, in the technical study of mankind, and thus become a worthy monument of its founder, who was all too soon removed from amongst us.

NEW BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of energetic and progressive Municipal Government, the streets of Bombay are gradually undergoing a very desirable process of widening, and the freer perflation of air which thus becomes possible in the more crowded localities will soon tell favourably in more than one direction. The old tanks, too, those fertile sources of mischief, are beginning to be dealt with, and let us earnestly hope that when they are filled in with solid material, their sites will not be used for building purposes, but left as open spaces always available for health and recreation. I would here, however, urge one reservation, and that is the Gowalia Tank, at the foot of the junction of Malabar and Cumballa Hills, which I would fain hope will remain undisturbed to form with its beautiful environment, a bright spot in the local landscape. For the rest I have no hesitation in saying that the sooner they are filled in and converted into landscape gardens, the better will it be for the health and enjoyment of the people. And I trust that due regard will be had to the desirability of maintaining the existing open spaces of this city intact; alternative means of providing for the increasing population should be found in the enlargement and reconstruction of accommodation already available, or better still in the landward extension of the town, and on the admirable space still unbuilt over belonging to the Port Trust. Then, why should the European element in the population be crowded together in the Fort and Malabar and Cumballa Hills. In Bellasis Road, Byculla, we might have a beautiful street of houses suited to European occupation. It is a fallacy to suppose that this locality is less healthy than Malabar Hill. In this regard vital statistics should be pretty well ignored as the figures almost entirely concern not the European, but the Native population. In support of this contention I would instance the Byculla Club, where some of its members have resided almost continuously for the last quarter of a century with an experience the opposite of that which would warrant the description of the place as unhealthy. Indeed, I can bear personal and professional testimony in favour of the Byculla Club, being among the healthiest residences in Bombay. Why, then, should the locality in which it is situated be shunned by Europeans as a habitation? The real cause of this is to be found in that snobbish slavery to fashion by which most people in Bombay and out of it are dominated. Bombay is being furnished with statues of past Governors and others who have done it yeoman service, but it seems to me that there is at least one of our former rulers whose claims on our gratitude and esteem have but received very inadequate recognition at the hands of the several generations who have come and gone since he was the head of the administration of this Presidency.—I mean Mr. Hornby, to whose determination and dogged pertinacity we owe the most attractive and delightful feature of this city, viz., the Hornby Vellard. Surely, a statue of Mr. Hornby should worthily stand at one or other end of the Vellard, that splendid causeway—thoroughfare, which bears his name. This leads me to speak of another aspect in which Bombay stands somewhat to disadvantage, and this is arboriculture. We have in the Queen's Road one of the most splendid drives anywhere to be found. This road, most people will have observed, is bordered on its seaward side by trees, the selection of which has obviously had no regard to the exigencies of the situation. Amongst those trees some are indigenous, and some exotic, but with few exceptions all are unsuited for withstanding the strong seabreeze, and in consequence, instead of beauty and shade, we have variations of stunted growth and deformity. This is all the more inexcusable, seeing that we have at hand tree plants admirably suited for the purposes of shade and show. Need I say that these are the palm and the casuarina? Of these we have splendid specimens in the near neighbourhood—in the Marine Lines and the Cooperage. Two rows of casuarinas and palms planted alternately in each row, on the seaward side of the Queen's Road, on which the meridian sun now beats with unabated force, would soon convert that drive into an umbrageous avenue. Bombay has become the second city in the British Empire by the commercial enterprise of its five classes of inhabitants. The European, the Jewish, the Parsee, the Hindoo, and the Mahomedan merchants have together in honorable rivalry built up a trade which, owing to the geographical position of this city, its natural and acquired advantages in the shape of a spacious and picturesque harbour, and vast dock accommodation, must go on increasing, and thus ever maintain the Western Indian capital as the "urbs prima in India." And we have every right to rejoice that our lines have fallen in a place so pleasant, that we live in Bombay, the beautiful, Bonnie Bombay. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who described the lecture as highly interesting, thoughtful, and suggestive, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th April:—

Letter from the Engineer, dated 1st April 1896, forwarding an application for permission to retire from the Trustees' service on pension from Mr. Tookaram Hurjee, book-keeper in the Stores Department, and bringing to notice his long and faithful service extending over a period of 32 years, and recording his own appreciation of the same.

Read memorandum by the Assistant Secretary, dated 2nd April 1896, reporting that the applicant is entitled to a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem under art. 99 of the Digest of Rules.

Resolution.—A superannuation pension of Rs. 50 per mensem payable from 1st May 1896 is sanctioned.

Read letter from Mr. W. B. Green, Lessee, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms dated 25th March 1896, asking for orders as to the renewal of his lease which expires on 31st December next.

Resolution.—The present lease may be renewed for a period of two years from 31st December 1896.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st March 1896, requesting sanction to the entertainment of 3 gatemen at Rs. 11 each a month and one bellman at Rs. 10 per mensem for working the Bulk Oil Siding; and stating that, as it is presumed that the railway company's men will attend to the 2 points at Carnac Bunder and those points within the limits of the land leased to Messrs. Graham and Company, no establishment has been asked for the working of these points.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

PILGRIM STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Apr. 1896. From 28th to 31st March 1896.	From 1st to 3rd April 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 31st Mar. 1896.	Total from 1st to 3rd April 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	18	12	1,012	12
" out of harbour	14	13	1,012	13
" transported	4	7	884	7
" attended to	...	1	67	1
" warped	..	3	84	3

	For week ending 3rd Apr 1895. From 28th to 31st March 1895.	From 1st to 3rd April 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Total from 1st April to 3rd April 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	15	12	1,008	12
" out of harbour	9	9	999	9
" transported	10	5	641	5
" attended to	..	...	61	..
" warped.....	...	...	82	...

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Nundo Lall Haldar, sanitary inspector of the port of Calcutta, 25, Anund Khan's Lane, Bantalotlah Street, Calcutta, for a sulphur incinerator or fumigator. Adolphe Zalkin Germains, of London, for improvements in globeless chimneys for oil and gas lamps; Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meisen on the Elbe, in the German Empire, for improvements in retting or steeping jute.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Eduard Penning Dupuis, of Halleta Saale, in the German Empire, for an apparatus for the automatic printing and delivery of cards or tickets with the time of issue printed there on. (Filed 20th March 1896); Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore city, for improvements in sugarcane crushing mills. (Filed 25th March 1896); Eroom & Co., merchants, 108, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, for an improved sola pith hat to be called the "musketeer range and shikar hat." (Fited 25th March 1896); Eagle Pencil Company of the city, county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in pencils. (Filed 30th March 1896); Charles Franklin Goddard, gentleman, of 1410, Marquette Building, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America, for threshing machines. (Filed 28th March 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—William Robinson, electrical engineer, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for an electric motor car. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897); Philip Henry Holmes of Gardiner, county of Kennebec, state of Maine, one of the United States of America, mechanical engineer, for an improved electrical conductor. (From 21st January 1896 to 20th January 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. C. Fairbairn's invention for improvements in apparatus for forging and finishing circular articles. (Specification filed 31st December 1891); The Giffard Gun and Ordnance Company's invention for improvements relating to guns or rifles and other apparatus operated by compressed or liquefied gases. (Specification filed 30th December 1891); Mr. G. Tompkins' invention for improvement in foot rasps for horses. (Specification filed 29th December 1891).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harrington Road, London, England.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

PROPOSED INCREASE TO TEN CRORES.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following papers relating to a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit up to which the paper currency reserve may be invested in Government securities are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

The 7th November, 1895.

From—J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department, No. 5,900, dated 19th December, 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4,831, dated 3rd December, 1891.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6,408, dated 23rd December, 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88:—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	14,02	16,54	15,83	17,42	25,71	23,98	24,22	30,64	30,76
May	13,90	17,09	15,77	17,65	26,19	25,38	24,99	31,13	30,17
June	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86
July	15,48	18,06	16,50	19,18	27,04	24,46	27,05	31,20	32,43
August ...	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,08	28,30	31,57	31,54
September..	16,78	17,04	18,14	22,97	26,34	28,27	28,98	31,23	30,37*
October.....	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	29,98*
November ..	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,88	29,62	32,36	29,39*
December..	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,01	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82*
January ...	17,08	15,28	16,39	27,99	23,93	28,61	30,86	29,50	27,12*
February ..	16,45	14,33	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,88	30,20	30,35	25,99*
March	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,36	26,40	30,41	30,70	...
Average ...	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	...
Maximum ..	18,61	18,06	16,67	27,99	27,04	29,08	30,52	32,36	...
Minimum ..	13,90	14,33	15,47	17,42	22,62	23,96	24,22	29,50	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes had steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Goverment of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of overestimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1889-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-96.
April	13,20	13,71	17,28	18,72	20,84	18,64	21,81
May.....	13,09	13,96	17,41	19,47	19,99	19,00	21,34
June.....	13,49	13,98	17,90	19,97	19,49	19,09	20,83
July.....	13,44	13,73	17,37	20,59	19,19	19,10	21,49
August.....	12,95	14,48	17,61	20,49	18,96	19,49	21,58
September.....	13,20	15,13	17,68	21,66	19,09	19,35	22,37*
October.....	13,51	15,88	19,17	22,12	18,93	20,13	22,94*
November....	13,31	15,67	19,01	22,30	18,84	20,65	22,84*
December.....	14,69	16,59	19,39	22,40	19,05	21,82	23,02*
January.....	13,62	16,92	18,21	21,76	19,19	22,15	22,52*
February.....	13,49	17,51	18,44	21,33	18,34	21,45	22,40*
March.....	13,50	17,62	18,45	21,68	18,49	21,31	...
Average.....	13,38	15,40	18,16	21,04	19,23	20,21	...
Maximum.....	13,69	17,62	19,39	22,40	20,84	22,15	...
Minimum.....	12,95	13,96	17,28	18,72	18,34	18,64	...

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889, over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that his Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

The 7th November 1895.

From—J. F. Finlay, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Bank of Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Directors of the Bank will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV. of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment, having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department, No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4831, dated 3rd December 1891.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6408, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88.

[Above table here reproduced]

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

4. On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of overestimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1889-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

[Second table here reproduced.]

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889, over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that his Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

Statement showing the minimum Currency Note circulation and the reserve in securities on bullion and coin since March, 1862:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month in which the currency Notes circulation of each year since 1862 was the lowest.	Minimum note circulation referred to in (1).	Metallic reserve of the Currency Department (silver and gold coin and silver bullion).	Reserve held in Government Securities	Silver coin included in (3).	Percentage of (3) on (2).	Percentage of (4) on (2).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
March 1862-63..	36900000	36900000	...	36900000	100	...
May 1863-64....	50100000	43375420	6724580	30375420	86·58	60·63
June 1864-65....	59926690	29330680	30395010	21230680	49·28	35·43
Feb 1865-66	68740020	23934580	39805440	18175310	42·10	28·44
April 1866-67 ..	71929540	30400010	39802530	36390010	45·33	55·32
April 1867-68 ...	78358890	45834340	32520550	36825130	58·49	41·78
April 1868-69 ...	89163970	56643420	32320550	51234210	63·53	57·46
April 1869-70 ...	98362010	58904940	39130070	34872730	60·08	35·08
May 1870-71 ...	105483970	62258680	31225360	41714450	62·99	47·05
April 1871-72 ..	104306840	69034830	35272010	63188450	68·14	62·37
March 1872-73...	111356010	54411080	56939530	43585800	48·86	38·04
March 1873-74...	92497610	35558080	56939530	22910510	38·44	24·77
April 1874-75 ..	127453890	70715360	56738530	49234970	55·45	38·63
April 1875-76 ..	107544640	50605110	56939530	42046580	47·05	39·09
May 1876-77	107038540	50099010	56939530	50007840	46·85	46·72
April 1877-78 ...	111305280	51324380	59980900	37330200	46·11	33·51
March 1878-79...	114236450	54254520	59981170	37389040	47·48	32·78
May 1879-80.....	111712730	52539570	59173160	39310380	47·03	35·19
April 1880-81 ...	128852650	68881900	59970750	58389340	53·46	45·31
April 1881-82 ..	128558290	68634110	59924180	66900000	53·39	2·01
April 1882-83 ..	141999190	81999190	59999870	69544900	57·74	48·97
Jan 1883-84 ...	121091100	61091130	59999970	56725500	50·45	46·84
April 1884-85 ..	123424500	63424510	60000000	52400280	51·39	42·46
April 1885-86 ...	130178470	70180970	59997500	52137450	53·91	40·05
April 1886-87 ...	137794060	77794060	59999000	64138820	56·46	46·55
May 1887-88.....	139032420	79039920	59992500	70877960	56·85	50·98
Feb 1888-89	148298050	88808020	59490030	78934730	59·88	53·23
May 31st 1889-90	157656440	97845610	59820030	87341442	62·06	55·39
Total Circulation since May 1889.						
June 30, 1889-90.	162430050	102610021	59820029	97216771	63·17	59·85
July 31, " ..	164951130	105131101	59820029	99736902	63·73	60·48
Aug 31, " ..	161933510	101523330	59999980	92208752	62·85	57·08
Sept 30, " ..	161380895	101380915	59999980	90404379	62·82	56·02
Oct 31, " ..	160298105	100298125	59999980	9534 7030	63·92	57·32
Nov 31, " ..	166776050	106776025	59999980	97993106	64·	58·79

* From 1865 to February 1876.

Dated 15th November, 1895.

From—John Marshall, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5318-A., of the 7th instant, with accompaniment, and in reply to say that the subject-matter thereof having received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees meets with their entire approval, and the Committee will be glad to learn that early legislative action has been taken to give it effect.

Dated 21st November, 1895.

From—A. M. Lindsay, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 5319-A., of 7th instant, my Directors have considered the proposal to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit fixed for investment in Government securities of the coin and bullion held as the paper currency reserve, and I have now to submit the views they have adopted.

It is understood that in determining the proportion of the reserve that may be invested in securities, the Government of India are guided to a great extent by the principal followed in the Bank of England Act. of 1844, viz., that the amount of notes issued on Government securities shall be maintained at a fixed sum well within the limit of the smallest amount which experience has proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country, and that all additional notes issued shall be backed by an equivalent amount of coin or bullion. This principle is a safe guide in a country like England where a fairly accurate estimate can be formed of the lowest point to which the circulation is ever likely to fall; but in India, the general mass of the people have little confidence in paper money, and it is difficult to say where a run on the reserve might stop.

There is, therefore, under the present method of regulating the fiduciary issue, a possible danger that Government may at times be tempted for the sake of profit to invest in securities a larger proportion of the note reserve than is consistent with safety; but my Directors are pleased to observe that on this as on former occasions the Government of India, in estimating from past experience the smallest future issue, allow a wide margin for possible fluctuations. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 54 per cent. of the minimum circulation of the last three official years excluding the balances of the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks. The proposed increase of securities in the paper currency reserve, should therefore leave a stock of coin and bullion sufficient to ensure convertibility of the notes under all circumstances for which it appears necessary to provide.

It is also satisfactory to note that, on this as on former occasions, it is the intention in increasing the securities in the reserve to select some convenient opportunity when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market; and no doubts would have been entertained as to the prudence of the proposed measure, were it not that the substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve may interfere with the policy adopted when the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver.

As to the merits of this policy my Directors express no opinion. They assume that it is the desire of Government to raise gradually, and eventually to fix within convenient limits, our sterling exchange; and I have to point out that, as Government securites are exported and imported, the lock up of two crores of securities in the currency reserve, in whatever form it be effected, must tend to lower or to curtail a rise in sterling exchange, because it will promote imports from, or curtail exports to London. The release of the coin will have a like effect on exchange; because much of the money will sooner or later enter the markets that rule the balance of foreign indebtedness. The arguments that support this view are intricate, but it may suffice to say that the sterling value of the rupee currency on its present footing is regulated, or rather determined, necessary for the monetary transaction of the country. It was considered that notes to this amount at least would always be outstanding, and that consequently it would not be necessary to keep coin in reserve for the purpose of cashing them. When this principle was adopted it was contemplated that it would be necessary to vary the limit in accordance with the circumstances of the times, and that the maxximum amount that might be invested in Government securities would be fixed from time to time by legislation. In the Paper Currency Act of 1861, the sum to be so invested was fixed at four crores of rupees. In 1870, in view of the facts that the note circulation had increased considerably since that limit was fixed, and that the investments in Government securities bore a much smaller proportion to the reserve than when the Act of 1861 was first brought into operation, the limit was raised to six crores. The minimum circulation of each year from 1862 to 1870 will be found in the statement appended. The maximum limit of investment in Government securities is still six crores of rupees.

3. Since 1870 the note circulation has greatly increased, as will be seen from the statement attached. In that year the minimum circulation was about eight and three-quarter crores of rupees, but since 1880-81 the minimum circulation has never fallen as low as 12 crores; for the last five years the minimum has exceeded 13 crores and in the present year it approaches 16 crores. There is no reason to doubt that the minimum circulation in the future will continue to be at least 50 per cent. in excess of the minimum of 1870. With a minimum circulation in the present year of, say, 15½ crores, the investment of the reserve remaining at six crores, the sum held in coin and bullion amounts to about nine and three-quarter crores.

4. The primary consideration in dealing with this question must be the necessity of securing the immediate convertibility of the note under all circumstances to which we can reasonably look forward. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the reserve held in coin and bullion at the present time is more than sufficient to secure convertibility under all ordinary conditions, and the question to be decided is whether or not it is necessary to maintain the present high rate of reserve with a view to possible difficulties of the future which may never arise. In connection with this aspect of the case, I am to call the attention of the Chamber to section 21 (1) of the

WRITERS AND READERS.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S posthumous novel Saint Ives is to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It will first appear serially in one of the magazines, and so in volume form need not be looked for until the autumn. Mr. Heinemann also promises a story by Sarah Grand and Mr. Hall Caine's new novel in the autumn.

Early in May Messrs. Chatto will publish the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, which have been appearing in one of the American magazines. This will be an interesting book, because the writer, the Sieur Louis de Conte, is Mark Twain. Indeed, in his new nom de guerre, one will readily find a suggestion of his real name, Samuel L. Clemens. Serious historical fiction is a departure for Mark Twain, and to write these recollections he made a thorough study of the literature concerning Joan of Arc.

Messrs. Macmillan, who have recently been formed into a company, have secured 11,000 square feet of freehold land adjoining the National Portrait Gallery, in Charing-cross-road, and from designs by Mr. John Cash a very handsome publishing house will be erected.

The Duke of Argyll has been engaged for a long time on his new work, The Philosophy of Belief, which Mr. John Murray publishes. People will be reminded by the title of Mr. Arthur Balfour's book, The Foundations of Belief For the rest, the Duke and Mr. Balfour probably occupy somewhat different positions in reference to theology. The Philosophy of Belief is the conclusion of the argument which the Duke of Argyll began in his Unity in Nature, and pursued in The Reign of Law. His precise subject here is law in Christian theology, and an interesting preface precedes the volume.

The Duke tells us how he came to take up the line of study which the book indicates—a touch of autobiography. Neither in theology nor in philosophy, he writes, had he any scholastic training. A very quiet country home was the scene of his early education, and he never crossed the English border until he was fourteen years old. By the death of his mother when he was a boy of five, he had lost the source from which most people receive their early impressions of religion. What religious instruction he did receive was entirely in connection with the usual teaching of the established Church of Scotland.

Mr. David Hannay is editing a new edition of Southey's Life of Nelson, to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It will have notes making good the few oversights committed by Southey, and the passages in Nelson's life which he left out. Emma Hamilton, of whom Southey said as little as possible, will have her story told at what is now adequate length. Again, the much debated story of Nelson's actions at Naples will be set out from a point of view other than Southey's. A brief account will also be given of the naval officers and the less famous soldiers or civilians mentioned in the Life.

Messrs. Osgood will issue Mr. W. E. Curtis's book on Venezuela some time next month. He is an American writer, and has already published a volume on the Capitals of the Spanish Main. He gives a full description of the territory which is in dispute with British Guiana. This includes information, which will probably be fresh, as to the nature of its occupation. A map of Venezuela prefaces the volume, and an appendix consisting of the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney is added. The work, however, in its general nature is simply a chatty account of Venezuela and the Venezuelans.

Mr. Sonley Johnstone has drawn out the general lines for his biography of the late Sir Joseph Barnby. It will open with a section on music in England half a century ago. Then the early life of Barnby, his Eton career and his Albert Hall career, will be sketched. He will be treated as composer and conductor, and there will be an appreciation of his social and general life. The closing portion of the work will have reference to Barnby at the Academy and the Guildhall. The biography will have portraits, and Mr. Heinemann is the publisher.

Messrs. Kegan Paul will shortly publish the first volume of Mr. Arthur Waugh's edition of the Lives of the Poets, by Samuel Johnson. Mr. Waugh says in his introduction that he has gone on the principle of annotating only when annotation is necessary to correct errors, rather than to illustrate beauties. As to the notes, he has endeavoured to make them as concise and direct as possible, and the critical part of Johnson's work he has left alone. The text used is that of the edition of 1783, the last which passed under the revision of Johnson. Portraits are a feature of the edition, which is to be completed this summer in six volumes.

The April Bookman contains an article entitled A Curious Relic of the Browning Family, which illustrates in a remarkable way Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie's references to the drawings by Browning's father, whom she saw as a child in Paris. Many of the most striking of these drawings are contained in an old scrap-book, which has become available for the Bookman, and illustrations of some of them accompany the article. The drawings consist, as Mrs. Ritchie says, of grim heads with the suggestions of a hundred weird stories on the pages. The drawings by Mr. Browning's father in the Bookman were intended to illustrate a ghost story.

It is expected that the English edition of Zola's new novel, Rome, will be issued early in May.—Mr. Marion Crawford has finished a novel entitled Adam Johnson's Son, which will appear here and in America in the spring.—A story by Mr. Robert W. Chambers, the author of The Red Republic, is in preparation. It will probably have the title A King and a Few Dukes.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing in a few days a soberly sensational romance called The Statement of Stella Maberly. It is an anonymous.—Next month Messrs. Osgood will publish Mr. Henrick Bangs's imaginative volume A House-Boat on the Styx, which is some account of divers doings of the associated shades.

The whole of the first edition of Captain Younghusband's The Heart of a Continent, published by Mr. Murray, having been exhausted by the trade on the day of publication, a second edition is in rapid preparation, and will be ready early.—Marv Anderson's reminiscences is going into a second edition at once.—Mr. Garrett Fisher has written a popular but complete history of The Transvaal and the Boers. It comes up to date, and will be published soon by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.—Messrs. Dent are publishing at once Romeo and Juliet and Titus Andronicus in their Temple Shakespeare, and Locusts and Wid Honey in the Riverside Edition of John Burroughs, the American Richard Jefferies.—Mr. Edmund Gosse is revising his Seventeenth Century Studies for a third edition, which Mr. Heinemann will issue in the autumn. A new edition of Mr. Gosse's volume of verse, In Russet and Silver will also appear then in the collected issue of his writings.—Mr. John Milne, late of Wilsons and Milne, Paternoster-row, has resumed publishing at Amberley House, Norfolk-street, Strand. It is his intention to issue works of a popular kind.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have laid down the general plan of a most important literary series which we first announced some months ago. This series, when finished, will comprise a tolerably complete picture of the ancient Roman and Greek States in their political, social, artistic, religious, commercial aspects. Of the seventeen volumes already arranged for, Mr. Ernest Gardner's (on Greek Sculpture) has been issued. The volume on Greek Commerce, a most interesting subject comparatively little studied, is to be written by the general editor of the series, Mr. Percy Gardner. Mr. F. B. Jevons is to write on Ancient Slavery, Professor T. D. Seymour on Homeric Antiquities, Mr. Greenidge on Roman Public Life, Professor Marquand on Greek Architecture, Professor Lanciani on the Destruction of Ancient Rome, and Mr. Cecil Smith on Ancient Painting and Greek Vases.

Colonel R. W. Phipps has been engaged, more or less fully, during the last twenty years, on his Lives of the Marshals of Napoleon, which Messrs. Bentley and Son may publish next summer. Among the earlier works which Messrs. Bentley are to bring out are Eton in the Forties, by Arthur Duk Coleridge and the Autobiography of Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet. This latter work is to be in two volumes, with illustrations from drawings by the late Sir Oswald Brierly. Messrs. Bentley have the following novels in the press:—Miss Drummond's Dilemma, by R. Ramsay; Gifts and Weirds, by Lily Perks; Michael Gargrave, by Mrs. Riddell; and Wisdom's Folly, by Annie V. Dutton.

Messrs. Bell and Sons have almost ready for publication the second and third volumes of their Royal Naval Handbooks series, edited by Commander C. N. Robinson, R. N. One of the two is Lieutenant Armstrong's book on torpedoes. Its author made personal observation of their action during the sea fights between China and Japan. The volume by Mr. Oldknow presents, we believe, for the first time, a popular account of the complete mechanism of a modern man-of-war.

Mr. Heinemann publishes a new volume of critical and biographical essays by Mr. Edmund Gosse, Critical Kit-Kats. They deal with Walter Pater, R. L. Stevenson, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, and others, and are issued uniform with Mr. Gosse's Questions at Issue and Gossip in a Library. Mr. Heinemann also announces The Island of Dr. Moreau, a new novel by Mr. H. G. Wells, author of The Time Machine and The Wonderful Visit.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON ONS and Co., Bombay

"EKDUA ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Loosenes Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, No 19, dated 23rd June, 1892, recommended Mr Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M A, LL B, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, H E the Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict, c 14), has been pleased to nominate and appoint Mr Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M A, LL B, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Govr Genl.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Alexander Edward Miller Kt., C.S.I. Q.C., Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr Mackenzie Dalzell Crauford, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India.

Mr Chalmers has on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The services of M F A Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr E A Gait, of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr P G Melitus, C I E, or until further orders.

Mr J W Rawlins has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th Feb 1896.

Mr G M Ogilvie has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st Jan 1896.

Mr M S Howell, C I E, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th April 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Surgn Lieut L Rogers, M B, F R C S, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Frizelle, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Mr C A Roe.

The services of Lieut A H Bridges, I S C, 16th B Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Asst Comm of the North Lushai Military Police Battalion.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr M Kelway B Mayar, Clinical Asst to the Imperial Bacteriologist, Civil Vety Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th April 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J H Sadler, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Major C Raikes, until further orders.

Capt H L Showers, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Asst Commr of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie, C I E, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Mysore, is granted special leave to Europe for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The provisional appointment of Mr K Yamalie, as Consul for Japan at Bombay, is hereby confirmed.

I, exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 8 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891 the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased—(a) to grant a licence to the Rev William B Boggs of the American Baptist Mission, Secunderabad, authorising him to solemnize marriages within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad; and (b) to appoint the said Rev William B Boggs to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territory.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Muhammad Mahmud, Khan Bahadur, as Consul for Persia at Madras.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No 3478-I, dated the 9th Sept, 1892, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct the transfer to the following criminal appeals pending before the First Asst to the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned District, over Criminal Appeal No 1 of 1896, Syed Mohiuddin and Abdur Rahmon versus Crown.

The services of Colonel M G Gerard, C B, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his arrival in India, on return from special duty in connection with the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following substantive promotions are made, with effect from 1st April 1896, vice Babu Sarada Prasad Ray, retired; Mr T C Eagles, 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, to be 1st Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, and Mr W A Kealy, Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Post Office, to be 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office.

Mr K B Wagle is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma, with effect from 24th March 1896 Mr W D Woollaran, Probationer, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 24th March 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant L W Fox, Indian Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1896.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Major-General J Duncan, British Service, to command a district of the first class, vice Major-General R Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, whose tenure has expired, Dated 29th March 1896.

Colonel H P Leach, C B D S O Royal Engineers, Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Brigadier-General A R Elles, C B who has been appointed to officiate in command of a district of the first class.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Colonel M G Gerard, C B, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, to be Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Brigadier-General M Protheroe, C B C S I who has vacated, dated 1st April 1896.

3rd Infantry—Surgeon-Captain E H Wright, Madras Medical Establishment to be Medical officer, vice Surgeon-Major H G L Wortabet, M D posted to the 4th Lancers.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Major-General, C J Moor om, Commanding Rawal Pindi district:

Captain C Hankey, 1st Battalion, 1st Lancashire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Date, 2nd January 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

2 th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Sahibdin, appointed on probation in Bombay G G O No. 381 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 1st June 1893.

ORGANISATION LOCAL CORPS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to announce that the Secy of State for India has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1896, the extension to the local corps under the Govt of India named below of the increase of pay recently sanctioned for the native army:—Dalli Infy, Rimpura Infy, Bhopal Battn, Malwa Bhil Corps, Mewar Bhil Corps, Nepal Escort, Merwara Battn, Hyderabad Contingent Infy and Hyderabad Contingent Artillery.

The concessions are—

(a) An increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to the pay of every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the corps above named; also to the native combatant driver establishment of the batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery. In the case of the drummers, fifers and buglers of the infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, the increase will be only twelve annas per mensem, as they already receive pay at the rate of Rs. 3-4 per mensem.

(b) The grant to recruits enlisted on or after the 1st April 1896 of the annual half-mounting allowance of Rs. 5 admissible under Article 123, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II, from the date of enlistment, instead of from the date of completing eighteen months' service. This allowance will not be payable to recruits until the completion of the first year's service, when arrears due together with the allowance for next quarter will be drawn.

NATIVE ARMY.

It is notified that the designation of the various ranks in the Body Guard of H. H. the Viceroy have been changed as follows:—Sub-Major to be Risaldar, Jemadar to be Jemadar, Havildar to be Dafadar, Naick to be Lance-Dafadar (but to retain pay and pension at present) and Trooper to be Sowar.

PROMOTIONS.

Col J W A Michell, I S C, admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 6th April 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command—Sub-Condr H J Doyle to be Condr, and Store-Sergt J McKenna to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 24th March, 1896, vice Condr T Davey, seconded on appointment as Store-keeper in the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee.

NATIVE ARMY.

6th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)—Ressaldar Sampuran Singh to be Woordie Major, vice Abdul Hasan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

Surg-Lieut A E Ward, Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt and Depy Comry W Jones, late of the Public Works Dept, 8th Nov 1893; Capt and Depy Comry T Smith, late of the Ordnance Dept, 28th March 1896; Lieut and Depy Asst Comry A Silcock, late of the Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bombay, 1st April 1896; and Lieut and Depy Asst Comry J Harrington, late of the Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal, 25th Feb 1896.

SPECIAL.

In connection with G G O No 981 of 1894, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that, in supersession of previous notifications, the following military officers will be granted the privilege of the Private Entree at Government House:—All officers in the highest or non-classified list of the Precedence Table; Generals (Lieut, Major or Brigadier); The Adjt-Genl in India; The Qmr-Genl in India; The Surveyor-Genl of India, The Director-Genl of the Indian Medical Service; The Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India; Surgns-General; The Director-Genl of Ordnance in India; The Director of Military Works; The Commissary-Genl-in-chief; The Account-Genl, Military Dept; The Inspr-Genl of Imperial Service Troops in India; The Officer Comdg Presidency Dist; The Judge Advocate-Genl in India; The Director, Army Remount Dept in India; The Principal Vety Officer in India; The Inspr-Genl, Civil Vety Dept; Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; Hony Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Hony; Surgns to the Viceroy; Officers of the Viceroy's Body-Guard; Personal Staff of the Lieut-Governors of Bengal, Punjab, and N-W Provinces; and Personal Staff of the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—A P Grenfell, Gent, to be Lieut; E W Hodges, Gent, to be Sec-Lieut; W H Dobbie, Gent to be Sec-Lieut, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, vice Nesbit, resigned.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—J Henderson, Esq, to be Capt, vice Campbell, resigned.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—H Sharp, Gent, to be Sec-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—H Y Spencer, Gent, to be Sec-Lieut, with effect from the 30th Jan 1896, vice Wilson, promoted.

E I R V Rifle Corps—C C Hardy, H A Wood, and A C Carr, Gent, to be Second-Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—W Blennerhassett, Gent, to be Lieut, with effect from the 23rd March 1896, vice Hose, promoted.

Chittagong Vol Rifle Corps—E E Francis, Gent, to be Surgn-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers—R P Gill, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Promotions.

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—Lieut A Holbrook Nott (Surgn-Capt, Indian Medical Service) to be Capt, vice Gordon, resigned.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J W Hose to be Capt, with effect from the 21st March 1896, vice Pike, resigned.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J H Monk-Smith, Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps, to be Capt, vice Murray, transferred to the Burma State Railway Vol Corps.

2nd Battn, B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut C R Scott to be Lieut, vice Williams, resigned.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J S Couper to be Capt, vice Nicholas, promoted; Second-Lieut W Cooper to be Capt, vice Mackenzie, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Second-Lieut J Moore to be Lieut, vice Couper promoted.

Madras Railway Volunteers—Second-Lieuts J G F Marshall, H J Stanley and J Currie to be Lieuts, to complete the establishment.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—Lieut H P Todd-Naylor, C I E, to be Capt, vice Porter, transferred to the Burma State Railway Vol Corps; and Second-Lieut D M Litster to be Lieut, vice Todd-Naylor, promoted.

Resignations.

Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—Capt A C Showers resigns his commission.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut R Malcomson resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th March 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Chief Engr P O Gadsden, R I M, (5 s) for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. D. K. Macdonald, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Rangoon Port Trust.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Najibabad-Kotdwara Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

With reference to, and in supersession of, Public Works Dept notification No. 141, dated the 12th March 1896, Mr C Rose, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, from date of assuming charge from Mr Dennys.

Mr R Douglas, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch in Public Works Dept notification No 355, dated the 8th Oct 1895, is confirmed in that Branch in the rank of Depy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from 1st April 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—Mr N H Warren has been appointed to act as Agent at Lucknow, vice Mr Logan, who has been granted leave to Europe; Mr C H M Critchley, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Lahore, vice Mr. Hildreth, granted leave to Europe; Mr W B Smith, Accountant, Bombay, has been appointed to act as Agent at Nagpore, vice Mr Warren; Mr W A Gibbs, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri, vice Mr. Hewett, granted leave to Europe; and Mr H J Clerk has been appointed Accountant at Bombay, vice Mr. Smith.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr J A Freeman, Sub-Asst Supt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 231 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 15th May, 1896, or any subsequent date.

Mr W A Wilson, Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, under Article 231 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1896, or from any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Major E S Masters, I S C Officer Comdg, Bhopal Battn, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 4th May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur 1047 tons, Captain C Hanson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hooseinee, 993 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (30th March), with a cargo of specie and almonds and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1215 tons, Captain J M Couper, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via cost ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon Col Hughes, Miss Hughes, and 12 deck.

THE B I S N C-'s s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain A Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F Pardage, Mr and Mrs Hagbug, Mr Dhunjee and 49 deck.

THE s s Aluwick, 1,956 tons, Captain R Sanpher, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Blyth (13th March), brought a cargo of 4,062 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 782 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (11th April) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Congreve and child and Mr Orton as cabin and 223 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Khios, 2283 tons, Captain A Kinloch, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E C Hill and native servant, Col A T Fraser and native servant, Mrs Montgesson, child and ayah, Mrs MacDonald and two children.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Hooseinee (s)	Hughes	Jedda, March 30.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachee, April 11.
	Mecca (s)	Thomas	Zanzibar, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachee, &c.
	City of Khios (s)	Kinloch	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Canara, Kinloch, for Liverpool.
" King Arthur, Hansen, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vindobona, for China, &c.
" Skidby, for Hamburg.
" Dumra, for Karachee.
" Indrani, for London, Hull, Havre, Hamburg, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—3 cases paper, Surufally Mamooj e.
Baron Ardrossan s—2 hogsheads whisky, Phiroon and Co.
Australia s—3½ cases whisky, Eduljee P Buttlevalla.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—125 cases school slates, Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy; 22 cases window glass, Surufally Mamojee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—7 packages paper, &c, Nuzerally Cumroodin; 6 cases provisions, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.
Mirzapore s—10 cases Brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—3 cases glassware B Peermahomed and Co.
Benares s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Madon, and Co.
Hochhieder s—17 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Australia s—5 cases glass ware, A M Sodder.
Raventhaler s—23 cases pot paper, M Essajee; 10 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Lalubhur; 29 cases glassware &c, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola 19 bales paper, Walter Nutter and Co.
Baroda s—2,7 cases window glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy; 5 bales paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Ariel s—100 cases window glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—26 cases Brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—25 cases Brandy, Eduljee Bezojee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—15 cases brandy, Morenas and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—20 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM VENICE.

Clyde s—12 cases soap, abba gunny; 10 cases glass beads, D Mody and Co.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and
CURES
all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in
48 HOURS
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations.
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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CAUTION!
Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.
ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES
are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 32/-, & 38/6
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & of genuine Indian rubber.
Consultations, prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld. London
38, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

BADHAM. PILE & Co., Ld.
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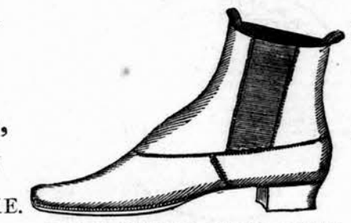
GENT'S PATENT PUMPS,
Rs. 11-4.

GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN
RED RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 13-2.

CASH PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST LONDON MAKE.



SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS
FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS,
Rs. 16-4.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
* Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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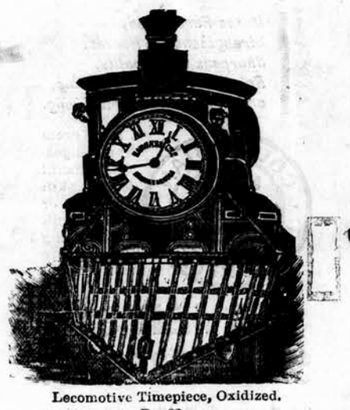

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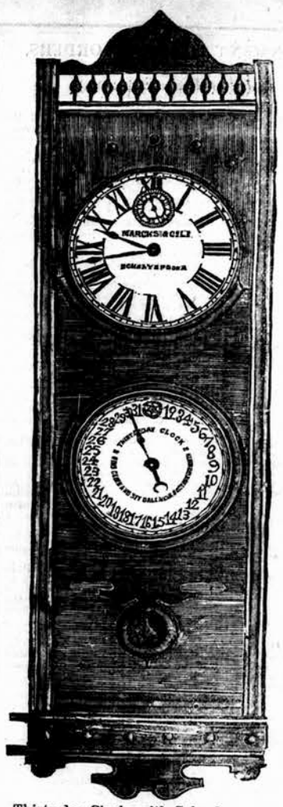

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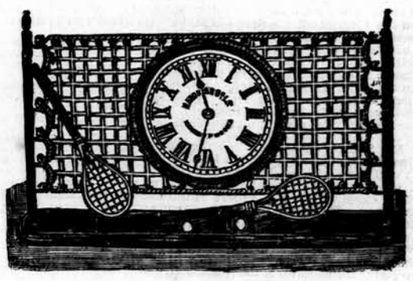

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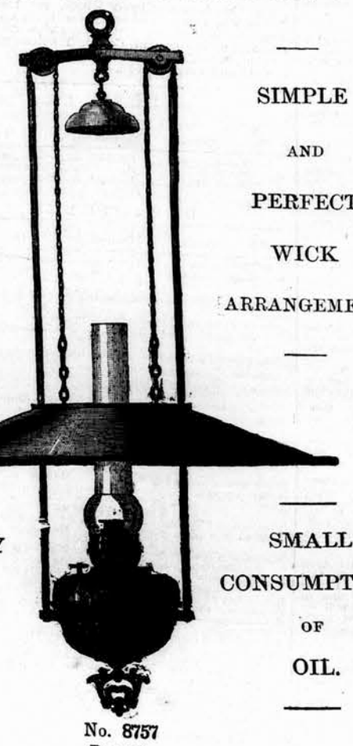

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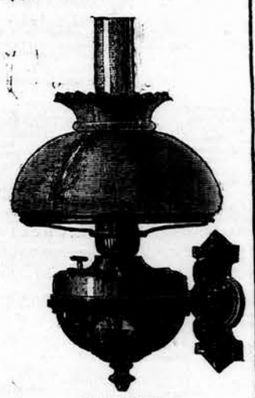

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